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O.C.W.  
COUNTY COUNCIL OF SALOP.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

County Medical Officer of Health.

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1938.

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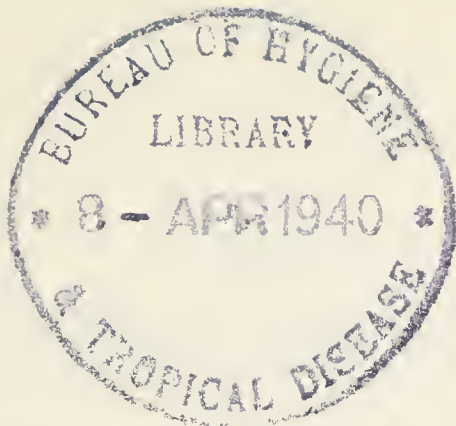
WILLIAM TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.

SHREWSBURY,  
*January, 1940.*



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*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee  
of the Salop County Council.*

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1938.

Completion of the Report has been delayed by the large increase in the work of the Public Health Department during 1939, notably in connection with the Emergency Hospital Scheme of the Ministry of Health, Air Raid Precautions, the Civil Nursing Reserve, and the various problems connected with and arising from the Government Evacuation Scheme.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,  
COLLEGE HILL,  
SHREWSBURY.

*January, 1940.*

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

MR. T. O. STEVENTON (*Alderman*).

### Vice-Chairman :

MR. ENOCH LATHAM (*Alderman*).

MR. T. WARD GREEN, J.P. (*Alderman*),  
Chairman of Council (*ex-officio*).

CAPT. SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Baronet, J.P.,  
Vice-Chairman of Council (*ex-officio*).

MR. E. ATTWOOD.

MR. G. BAKER.

MR. WILLIAM BISHOP (*Alderman*).

CAPT. R. A. BLACK.

MR. J. G. B. BOROUGH.

MAJOR L. E. BURY.

MR. THOMAS CAMBIDGE (*Alderman*).

REV. J. E. G. CARTLIDGE.

MAJOR C. U. CORBETT, D.S.O.

LT.-COL. R. C. DONALDSON-HUDSON, D.S.O.

MR. W. G. DYAS.

MR. F. G. EDWARDS.

MR. C. ST. CLAIR FOWLES.

MR. W. H. GITTINS.

MAJOR A. HEYWOOD-LONSDALE.

COL. G. HOLLIES (*Alderman*).

DR. J. A. IRELAND.

MR. THOMAS JONES.

MR. TOM JONES.

MR. TOM MORRIS (*Alderman*).

MR. GEORGE S. PATCHETT (*Alderman*).

MR. T. G. RÔBIN.

MRS. M. J. ROTTON.

MR. C. P. SLATER (*Alderman*).

MR. J. TUDOR.

MR. W. D. VAN HOMRIGH.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. O. WARD, C.B., C.M.G.

MAJOR J. WHITAKER.

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### Co-opted Members for Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Schemes.

MRS. H. C. CHOLMONDELEY.

MRS. E. B. FIELDEN.

MRS. S. A. FREESTON.

MR. FRANK WESTON.



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## STAFF.

### County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.

### Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.

B. A. ASTLEY-WESTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (resigned Sept. 15th, 1938).

CYRIL GRAVELL EASTWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., commenced duties 4th September, 1939.

### Tuberculosis Medical Officers.

A. C. WATKIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

T. R. ELLIOTT, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.

### Assistant School and Child Welfare Medical Officers.

KATHLEEN PRIESTLEY, L.S.A.

MABEL BLAKE, M.B., Ch.B.

§L. WILSON EVANS, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

ELFYN T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc., D.P.H. (resigned Aug. 29th, 1938).

WILLIAM AINSLIE, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (resigned June 4th, 1938).

WILLIAM W. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced duties Sept. 19th, 1938).

ALEXANDER W. M. BATTERSBY, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (commenced duties Sept. 29th, 1938).

### Dental Surgeons.

STEPHEN KEENAN, L.D.S.

FRANK H. BIRCH, H.D.D., L.D.S.

GERALD R. CATCHPOLE, L.D.S.

### Inspector of Midwives and County Health Lecturer.

MISS MONICA DEMANT, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate.

### Assistant Inspector of Midwives.

MISS F. M. TOMBS, S.C.M., S.R.N., Health Visitors Certificate.

### County Analyst.

HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.I.C.

### County Sanitary Inspector.

HAROLD MALLINSON, Cert. R.S.I.

### Milk Sampling Officer.

C. T. FRANCIS.

### Health Visitors and School Nurses.

\*†MISS W. M. BECKENSALL.

\*†MISS C. M. BINDLOSS.

\*†MISS J. A. BRODERSEN.

\*MISS B. CONNELLY.

\*†MISS M. DORRICOTT.

\*†MISS E. L. GRIFFITHS.

MISS E. M. GRIFFITHS.

\*†MISS M. M. HALL.

†MRS. M. M. LOWRANCE.

\*MISS E. Q. MASON.

\*MISS G. M. MORGAN.

\*†MISS A. K. O'CONNELL.

†MISS G. L. THOMAS.

\*MISS M. PARRY.

### Obstetrical Consultant and Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926.

FRANK H. EDWARDS, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Venereal Diseases Medical Officer (part-time).

COL. J. GRECH, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Sister-in-Charge V.D. Clinic.

MRS. D. A. MURRAY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

### Prees Heath Sanatorium.

MISS M. A. TREBLE, *Matron*.

### County Home for Ailing Babies.

MISS M. L. CROWE, *Matron*.

### County Council Hospital.

J. F. KING, Clerk-Steward.

MISS J. P. COCHRAN, S.R.N., and C.M.B. Certificate, *Matron*.

SAMUEL BURKE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Resident Medical Officer*.

### Clerical Staff.

W. H. JONES, Chief Clerk, Vaccination Officer (4 Districts) and Petitioning Officer under M.D. Acts.  
Thirteen Assistant Clerks and two Shorthand-typists.

§ *Also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban and Rural Districts of Oswestry and Ellesmere.*

\* *Holds C.M.B. Certificate.* † *Holds Health Visitors Certificate.* ‡ *Holds Certificate of London Obstetrical Society*



## District Medical Officers of Health.

Name.	Address.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.			Rural Districts.		
		Name.	Acreage.	Population (1931 Census)	Name.	Acreage.	Population (1931 Census)
J. DALLEWY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. . .	Wem.	Wem.	903	2,255	*Wem.	60,343	10,273
L. E. DICKSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Bridgnorth.	Bridgnorth M.B.	2,645	5,295	Bridgnorth.	100,897	12,616
L. WILSON EVANS, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Oswestry.	Oswestry M.B.	2,173	9,961	Oswestry.	61,524	16,569
		Ellesmere.	1,220	1,872	Ellesmere.	48,253	6,684
M. GEPP, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H. . .	Shrewsbury.	Bishop's Castle M.B.	1,867	1,352	Atcham.	134,490	19,576
		Stretton.	6,198	2,398			
		Wenlock M.B.	22,657	14,149	Clun.	132,512	10,673
A. D. SYMONS, M.D., D.P.H. . .	Shrewsbury	*Whitchurch	6,053	6,174			
		Shrewsbury M.B.	8,118	36,732			
A. M. STEWART, M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Newport.	Dawley	3,259	7,669			
		Newport	768	3,437			
		Oakengates.	2,396	11,249	Shifnal.	39,562	7,583
A. E. WHITE, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Ludlow.	Wellington.	2,281	8,550	Wellington.	54,516	16,118
		Market					
		Drayton.	1,216	4,749	Drayton.	54,058	7,888
		Ludlow M.B.	1,068	5,823	Ludlow.	112,823	14,511

\* On 1st April, 1939, Dr. L. Wilson Evans was appointed M.O.H. for these districts.

# Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

Name of Area.	County Districts. comprised in Area.	Acreage.	Population (1931 Census).	No. of Relief Districts.	No. of Relieving Officers.	District Medical Officers.
Bridgnorth ..	Bridgnorth M.B. & R.	103,542	17,911	2	2	Dr. C. A. Hodges, Dr. L. E. Dickson, Dr. G. R. Kennedy, Dr. E. W. Wilkins, Dr. F. W. Hudson-Bigley, Dr. J. S. Jerome.
Clun..	{ Bishop's Castle M.B. Clun R. .. }	134,379	12,025	2	2	Dr. D. M. Hunter, Dr. S. J. Stewart, Dr. J. Adams, Dr. T. H. Gandy, Dr. G. H. H. Booth, Dr. Carleton, Dr. B. Bell, Dr. H. R. Cross, Dr. W. B. Clegg.
Drayton ..	{ Drayton U. & R. .. Wem U. & R. .. Whitchurch U. .. }	122,573	31,339	3	3	Dr. G. H. Franklin, Dr. J. Dalley, Dr. C. W. Eames, Dr. V. E. Somerset, Dr. A. H. Clough, Dr. W. King Hay, Dr. P. Wallace, Dr. A. Lees Low, Dr. K. Harvey, Dr. A. T. Woolward.
Ludlow ..	{ Church Stretton U. Ludlow M.B. & R. .. }	120,089	22,732	3	3	Dr. H. Gooch, Dr. J. McClintock, Dr. C. H. Flory, Dr. C. A. Hodges, Dr. Egan, Dr. H. O. Watson, Dr. A. Sanders Green, Dr. J. S. Jerome.
Oswestry ..	{ Ellesmere U. & R. .. Oswestry M.B. & R. .. }	113,170	35,086	3	3	Dr. W. B. A. Lewis, Dr. J. H. Fletcher, Dr. R. H. S. Marshall, Dr. C. E. Salt, Dr. C. D. Rogers, Dr. A. C. Heard, Dr. E. H. Udall for Oswestry Insti- tution, Dr. S. J. Higgins.
Shrewsbury ..	{ Atcham R. .. Shrewsbury M.B. .. }	142,608	56,308	3	3	Dr. W. E. Gemmell, Dr. W. B. Ballenden, Dr. G. M. Westwood, Dr. C. W. Cassell, Dr. T. J. Gittins, Dr. C. U. Whitney, Dr. H. Gooch, Dr. A. V. Mackenzie.
Wellington	{ Newport U. .. Oakengates U. Wellington U. & R. .. }	59,961	39,354	3	3	Dr. Prentice, Dr. G. M. Yates, Dr. G. E. Elkington, M.C., Dr. J. Sowerbutts.
Wenlock ..	{ Dawley U. .. Shifnal R. .. Wenlock M.B. .. }	65,478	29,401	3	3	Dr. C. U. Whitney, Dr. S. N. Browne, Dr. R. S. Mitchell, Dr. T. S. Hoy, Dr. F. W. Hudson-Bigley, Dr. S. B. Legge, Dr. D. J. M. Legge.
		861,800	244,156	22	22	



## Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Districts, 1938.

Vaccination District.	Vaccination Officer.	Public Vaccinators.
Bridgnorth .. ..	A. H. Reynolds .. ..	C. A. Hodges, L. E. Dickson, G. R. Kennedy.
Church Stretton ..	A. Dillon Smith .. ..	C. H. Flory, F. W. Hudson-Bigley, H. Gooch, J. McClintock.
Cleobury Mortimer ..	S. Whitehead .. ..	J. S. Jerome, E. W. Wilkins.
Clun .. ..	W. J. Beavan .. ..	G. H. H. Booth, J. A. K. Griffiths.
	A. Lloyd Davies .. ..	S. J. Stewart, D. M. Hunter.
	M. George .. ..	H. R. Cross, T. H. Gandy.
	W. H. Jones* .. ..	J. Adams, W. B. Clegg.
Drayton .. ..	G. E. Axon .. ..	Walter Hall, W. King Hay, A. Lees Low, P. Wallice.
Ellesmere .. ..	J. H. Butler .. ..	A. C. Heard.
	P. J. Whiston .. ..	C. D. Rogers.
Ludlow .. ..	R. G. Brookes .. ..	H. O. Watson.
	R. J. Price .. ..	C. H. Flory, C. A. Hodges, A. H. Zair.
	W. H. Jones* .. ..	J. Blundell Williams.
Madeley .. ..	W. Edge .. ..	J. G. Boon, F. W. Hudson-Bigley.
	W. H. Jones* .. ..	C. U. Whitney.
	B. H. Ellis .. ..	J. B. Robertson.
Newport .. ..	G. G. Crickmer .. ..	G. E. Elkington, G. M. Yates, J. Sowerbutts.
Oswestry .. ..	T. Pughe-Jones .. ..	R. H. S. Marshall, W. B. A. Lewis, J. H. Fletcher, C. E. Salt, E. H. Udall, S. J. Higgins.
Shifnal .. ..	L. G. Harris .. ..	G. R. Kennedy, D. J. M. Legge, S. B. Legge.
Shrewsbury .. ..	E. P. Everest, M.B.E. ....	C. W. Cassell, W. E. Gemmell, T. J. Gittins, W. B. Ballenden, G. M. Westwood.
Wellington .. ..	R. Gwynne .. ..	J. Prentice, G. M. Yates.
Wem .. ..	W. H. Jones* .. ..	J. Dallewy, C. W. Eames, J. R. Mitchell, V. E. Somerset, A. T. Woolward.
Whitchurch .. ..	E. Jones .. ..	A. H. Clough.

\* Chief Clerk, County Public Health Department—See page 18.

### Hospital Accommodation at County Council Institutions in 1938.

Name of Institution.	Sick Wards.		Staff.				
	No. of beds.	Average No. of beds used.	Medical Officer.	Trained Nurses (including Matron).	Proba- tioner Nurses.	Assistant Nurses.	Male Attend- ants.
County Council Hospital ..	209	112	*Resident	15	27	—	—
Public Assistance Institutions :—							
Bishop's Castle .. ..	31	14	Visiting	1	—	4	1
Ironbridge .. ..	115	99	Visiting	5	—	12	1
Ludlow .. ..	51	45	Visiting	1	—	6	—
Market Drayton .. ..	44	36	Visiting	1	—	4	—
Oswestry .. ..	89	85	Visiting	2	—	11	—
Shifnal .. ..	27	26	Visiting	1	—	2	—
Wellington .. ..	141	108	Visiting	4	—	—	1
Whitchurch .. ..	27	21	Visiting	1	—	2	—
	525	434		16	—	41	3

\* Also Visiting Consultant.

Other accommodation available at rate-aided institutions includes 16 cots for children at County Home for Ailing Babies, Wellington ; 30 beds for mental defectives (Church Stretton Institution 5, Madèley Institution 25) ; 10 for female mental cases at Newport P.A. Institution and 896 beds for mental cases at Salop Mental Hospital ; 11 beds for tuberculous patients at Prees Heath Sanatorium ; 4 beds for venereal cases at 1, Belmont, Shrewsbury ; 26 beds for small-pox cases, and 85 beds for other infectious cases.

### Voluntary Hospital Accommodation.

Name and Situation.	No. of beds, including cots.	Facilities provided
Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary, Bridgnorth ..	50	a, b, c, d, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, u.
St. Catherine's Cottage Hospital, Clun .. ..	6	a, b.
Cottage Hospital, Ellesmere .. ..	12	a, b, d, k, p, v, w.
Cottage Hospital, Ludlow .. ..	8	a, b, m, p, q.
Cottage Hospital, Market Drayton .. ..	10	a, b, d, t, w.
Lady Boughey Cottage Hospital, Newport .. ..	13	a, b, d, k, m, n, p.
Cottage Hospital, Oswestry .. ..	22	a, b, d, m, p, v, w, z.
Cottage Hospital, Shifnal .. ..	12	a, b, c, d, f, i, n, o, p, q, s, v, w, z.
District Cottage Hospital, Wellington .. ..	18	a, b, d, m, p, r, t.
Cottage Hospital, Whitchurch .. ..	14	a, b, d, m, p, q, r, v, w.
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry	362	b, d, e, f, j, k, m, n, p, q, r, v, w, y.
Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury .. ..	158	a, b, c, d, f, j, k, m, n, q, r, s, u, v, w, z.
Tenbury Cottage Hospital, Burford .. ..	14	a, b, m, p, q, w.
Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury .. ..	53	b, d, g, h, p, w, x.
Lady Forester Hospitals—		
Broseley .. ..	30	a, b, c, d, m, p, r, s, t, v.
Much Wenlock .. ..	26	a, b, c, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, y.
King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium, Shirlett .. ..	62	k, m.

Other Hospitals used by Salop patients include the Hereford General Hospital, Wolverhampton Royal Hospital, Stafford Infirmary, Wolverhampton Eye Hospital, the Kidderminster Hospital, and the North Staffordshire Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent.

KEY.—a=General Medical and Surgical Treatment ; b=Operating Theatre ; c=Maternity Beds ; d=Children's Beds ; e=Orthopaedic Department ; f=Dental Department ; g=Nose, Throat and Ear Department ; h=Ophthalmic Department ; i=Dermatological Department ; j=Laboratory ; k=Light Therapy ; l=Radium Treatment ; m=X-Ray Facilities ; n=Massage Treatment ; o=Gynaecological Department ; p=Private Ward ; q=Open-Air Verandah ; r=Shelters ; s=Ante-natal Clinic ; t=Provision for convalescence ; u=Provision for isolation of infectious diseases ; v=Casualty Department ; w=Out-Patient Department ; x=Solarium ; y=Ambulance ; z=Extensions or re-building contemplated.



**Hospital Beds available in the County of Salop classified according to Type of Case and as far as possible to Sex.**

Type of Case.		Provided at		Total.	No. of Beds. Male. Female. M. or F.		
General Medical	..	..	Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury	.. 58	30	28	..
General Surgical	..	..	Royal Salop Infirmary	.. 68	40	28	..
General Medical and Surgical			Clun, St. Catherine's Cottage Hospital	.. 6	3	3	..
			County Council Hospital, Cross Houses	.. 126	63	63	..
			Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary	.. 31	16	15	..
			Ellesmere Cottage Hospital	.. 8	4	4	..
			Lady Forester Cottage Hospital, Broseley	.. 21	6	6	9
			Lady Forester Memorial Hospital, Much Wenlock	.. 20	6	6	8
			Ludlow Cottage Hospital	.. 8	4	4	..
			Market Drayton Cottage Hospital	.. 10	5	5	..
			Newport, Lady Boughey Cottage Hospital	.. 12	6	6	..
			Oswestry Cottage Hospital	.. 20	..	..	20
			P. A. Institutions	.. 47	25	21	1
			Shifnal Cottage Hospital	.. 9	6	3	..
			Tenbury Cottage Hospital	.. 14	7	7	..
			Wellington Cottage Hospital	.. 12	6	6	..
			Whitchurch Cottage Hospital	.. 12	6	6	..
				356	163	155	38
Children	..	..	County Council Hospital	.. 22	..	..	22
			Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary	.. 5	..	..	5
			County Home for Ailing Babies, Wellington	.. 16	..	..	16
			Ellesmere Cottage Hospital	.. 1	..	..	1
			Lady Forester Hospital, Broseley	.. 1	..	..	1
			Newport (Lady Boughey) Cottage Hospital	.. 1	..	..	1
			Orthopaedic Hospital	.. 100	40	30	30
			Oswestry Cottage Hospital	.. 2	..	..	2
			Public Assistance Institutions	.. 47	..	..	47
			Royal Salop Infirmary	.. 24	..	..	24
			Wellington Cottage Hospital	.. 4	..	..	4
			Whitchurch Cottage Hospital	.. 2	..	..	2
				225	40	30	155
Maternity	..	..	County Council Hospital	.. 24	..	24	..
			Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary	.. 9	..	9	..
			Lady Forester Cottage Hospital	.. 6	..	6	..
			Lady Forester Memorial Hospital	.. 6	..	6	..
			Public Assistance Institutions	.. 8	..	8	..
			Royal Salop Infirmary	.. 8	..	8	..
			Shifnal Cottage Hospital	.. 3	..	3	..
				64	..	64	..
Venereal Diseases	..	..	V.D. Clinic, Shrewsbury	.. 4	2	2	..
Tuberculosis	..		Shirlett Sanatorium	.. 62	..	..	62
			Prees Heath Sanatorium	.. 11	..	..	11
			County Council Hospital	.. 11	7	4	..
			Public Assistance Institutions, } (shelters)	.. 18	..	..	18
				102	7	4	91

Type of Case.	Provided at						Total.	No. of Beds.			
								Male.	Female.	M. or F.	
Private Wards .. ..	{	Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary ..						5	..	..	5
		Ellesmere Cottage Hospital .. ..						3	..	..	3
		Wellington Cottage Hospital .. ..						2	..	..	2
		Orthopaedic Hospital .. ..						12	..	..	12
		Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital .. ..						7	..	..	7
		Lady Forester Hospital, Broseley ..						2	..	..	2
							31	..	..	31	
Chronic Sick .. ..	..	..	..	Public Assistance Institutions .. ..			437	229	208	..	
Mental .. ..	..	..	Salop Mental Hospital .. ..			896	436	460	..		
			Newport P. A. Institution .. ..			10	..	..	10		
							906	436	460	10	
Mental Deficiency ..	{	Church Stretton P.A. Certified Institution ..				5	..	5	..		
		Madeley P.A. Certified Institution ..				25	10	15	..		
							30	10	20	..	
Orthopaedic .. ..	..	..	..	Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry .. ..			250	160	90	..	
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat ..	..	..	..	Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital .. ..			46	..	..	46	
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	..	County Council Hospital .. ..			as occasion arises.				
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26	
Other Infectious Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	85	

In addition, the County Council has made arrangements with the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases, and with the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home, Wolverhampton, for the admission of unmarried mothers without homes.



### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) of Administrative County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	861,800
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244,156
Estimated population Mid Year, 1938	{ for Birth-rates and Death-rates		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241,400
	{ Urban—for Birth-rates and Death-rates		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123,200
	{ Rural—for Birth-rates and Death-rates		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,200
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,553
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,904
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,115,665
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£4,466

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of Registrar-General.

				Male.		Female.		Male & Female.		Rates.	
				1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Live Births	Total	..	..	1977	1814	1802	1876	3779	3690	15.69	15.28
	Legitimate	..	..	1874	1730	1712	1787	3586	3517	14.89	14.57
	Illegitimate	..	..	103	84	90	89	193	173	.80	.72
Still-births				87	76	77	81	164	151	.68	.65
Deaths: Total				1683	1571	1553	1499	3236	3070	13.44	12.72
Infant Mortality				124	103	70	69	194	172	51.0	47.0
Legitimate Births				115	99	63	67	178	166	49.0	47.0
Illegitimate Births				9	4	7	2	16	6	83.0	35.0

				Average 1929—1933		1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Deaths of Women in, or in consequence of, child-birth—										
Total				19		20	16	18	15	12
From Sepsis				8		8	10	4	6	4
From other causes				11		12	6	14	9	8

Deaths from Measles (all ages)				9	14	8	4	4	7
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)				16	13	4	5	14	5
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				4	11	8	7	7	4

### VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.**—Below are given particulars of the population of the County at the time of the last four census returns, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of each year since 1935.

1901 (Census)	..	..	239,783	1935 (estimated population)	241,900
1911	..	..	246,307	1936	241,800
1921	..	..	243,062	1937	240,800
1931	..	..	244,156	1938	241,400

**Marriages.**—The following summarises the position since 1920 :—

Period.	Annual Average.	Year	Annual Actual.
1921—25	1927	1934	1957
1926—30	1903	1935	1937
1931—35	1874	1936	1945
		1937	1994
		1938	1947

It will be observed that there has been a fall in the number of the marriages, as compared with the year 1937, to approximately the same level as in 1936.

**Birth-rates and Death-rates of each of the Sanitary Districts for the year 1938.**

Urban Districts and Municipal Boroughs.	Births.		Deaths.		Rural Districts.	Births.		Deaths.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Bishop's Castle M.B. ..	17	13.0	14	10.7	Atcham .. ..	293	15.9	214	11.6
Bridgnorth .. ..	72	13.8	90	17.3	Bridgnorth .. ..	192	16.2	138	11.7
Church Stretton .. ..	26	11.7	39	17.5	Clun .. ..	122	12.4	127	12.9
Dawley .. ..	126	16.3	63	8.2	Drayton .. ..	112	13.3	103	12.2
Ellesmere .. ..	28	14.7	39	20.5	Ellesmere .. ..	126	18.3	86	12.5
Ludlow M.B. .. ..	107	18.8	70	12.3	Ludlow .. ..	162	11.9	145	10.7
Market Drayton .. ..	89	18.2	73	14.9	Oswestry .. ..	230	14.9	216	14.0
Newport .. ..	46	13.3	45	13.0	Shifnal .. ..	152	19.8	108	14.1
Oakengates.. ..	164	15.4	129	12.1	Wellington .. ..	272	17.0	210	13.2
Oswestry M.B. .. ..	135	13.9	131	13.5	Wem .. ..	154	15.0	128	12.4
Shrewsbury M.B. .. ..	587	15.2	494	12.8					
Wellington .. ..	148	15.2	115	11.8					
Wem .. ..	32	14.5	24	10.9					
Wenlock M.B. .. ..	211	15.4	191	13.9					
Whitchurch .. ..	87	13.7	78	12.3					
Total .. ..	1875	15.2	1595	12.9	Total .. ..	1815	15.3	1475	12.5
Whole County ..	3690	15.28	3070	12.72	Whole County ..	3690	15.28	3070	12.72

**Births.**—There were 3,690 births during 1938, a decrease of 89 as compared with the previous year. This represents a birth-rate of 15.28 per thousand of the population, a fall of 0.41.

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 15.1 per thousand.

**Deaths.**—The number of deaths in the county in 1938 was 3,070, a fall of 166 as compared with the preceding year. This gives a death-rate per thousand of the population of 12.72, a decrease of 0.72.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.6 in 1938.

**Principal Causes of Death.**

	1926—30	1931—35	1935	1936	1937	1938
Heart Disease .. ..	559 (average)	688 (average)	721	856	794	805
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	131 ..	153 ..	144	162	141	187
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. ..	226 ..	227 ..	234	245	244	252
Congenital Debility .. ..	128 ..	127 ..	115	97	125	111
Influenza .. ..	120 ..	109 ..	71	73	178	50
Bronchitis .. ..	156 ..	122 ..	94	110	98	95
Pneumonia .. ..	157 ..	147 ..	135	141	144	127
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary ..	129 ..	129 ..	124	95	97	71
{ Other forms ..	38 ..	32 ..	27	23	39	20
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	377 ..	411 ..	420	410	446	459

**Cancer.**—From the above tabular statement it will be seen that the number of deaths from cancer during 1938 was 459, or 13 more than in the previous year. The death-rate for cancer for this county during 1938 was 1.901 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.852 for the preceding year.



In the Annual Report for 1936, full particulars were given of the provision for the early diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from cancer in Shropshire. The information need not be repeated here in such detail; briefly, the facilities are :—

Royal Salop Infirmary :	Operative treatment and deep X-Ray therapy.
Lady Forester Hospital, Much Wenlock :	Radium treatment.
County Council Hospital :	Cases (only some of which are operable) requiring general nursing care.
Public Assistance Institutions :	Inoperable cases requiring general nursing care.

When any person in the County Council Hospital is found capable of benefiting from treatment in another hospital with greater facilities for dealing with cancer, arrangements are made for the necessary transfer to be effected.

During 1938, the total number of cancer patients admitted to hospitals maintained by the County Council was 104, of whom 68 had received no previous advice or treatment at another hospital.

**Deaths from Cancer in 1938 (arranged according to age and Sex).**

Age Group of Cases.	Number of Deaths.			
	Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 25 years ..	1	—	1	1
25—35 years ..	1	—	—	2
35—45 years ..	4	8	2	8
45—55 years ..	15	20	5	15
55—65 years ..	38	22	22	28
65—75 years ..	43	40	34	33
75 years ..	28	29	30	29
Total Deaths ..	130	119	94	116
	249		210	

**Infant Mortality.**—The children born in 1938 numbered 3,690, and in that year 172 children died before reaching the age of twelve months, or 22 less than in the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 47 per thousand live births, or 6 less than the corresponding figure for England and Wales. Of the 172 infants who died before reaching the age of twelve months no less than 111 were suffering from congenital defects, and only 61 were normal at birth.

It is satisfactory to find that the infant mortality rate approximates closely to the lowest figure hitherto recorded in this county, namely, 46 per thousand during the years 1935 and 1936.

## Particulars relating to Infant Mortality since 1905.

				Average for years						No. for years				
				1905 to 1909	1910 to 1914	1915 to 1919	1920 to 1924	1925 to 1929	1930 to 1934	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Births ..				5955	5427	4441	5137	4277	3833	3681	3610	3648	3779	3690
Deaths ..				561	444	335	319	244	215	210	165	167	194	172
Chief Causes of Death.														
Measles and Whooping Cough ..				34	22	19	14	11	8	9	3	4	6	3
Influenza .. .. .				..	..	11	3	5	3	1	0	3	5	4
Other Infectious Diseases ..				5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculous Diseases ..				19	12	6	6	4	5	4	0	4	3	1
Convulsions and Meningitis (not tuberculous) .. .. .				60	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .. .. .				46	33	31	22	10	6	5	4	5	6	2
Pneumonia .. .. .				65	43	34	32	32	23	21	14	16	21	22
Diarrhoea .. .. .				22	14	15	20	11	9	10	7	6	7	3
Premature Birth and Congenital defects, &c. .. .. .				128	119	*	*	124	128	127	119	95	123	111
Infant Mortality Rate .. ..				94	81	75	62	57	56	57	46	46	51	47

\* Figures not available.

The great importance of care in the early weeks and months of life is brought out by the following table, which gives particulars of the ages at death of 1,618 children under twelve months, concerning whom accurate information is available. *Outstanding is the fact that, of children whose deaths were recorded before reaching one year of age, approximately two-thirds died in the first month of life.*

## Deaths of Infants under one year.

Age Groups.		Number of Deaths.						TOTAL.	Per- cent- age.	
		Average for years 1929—1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938			
Under 1 day	.. ..	37	37	40	41	44	36	383	23.7	} 65.0
1 day—1 week	.. ..	44	28	42	28	40	45	403	24.9	
1 week—1 month	.. ..	29	32	23	24	16	24	264	16.4	
1 month—3 months	.. ..	22	22	14	15	21	9	191	11.8	
3 months—6 months	.. ..	16	19	6	7	17	13	142	8.8	} 35.0
6 months—9 months	.. ..	14	13	5	11	14	7	120	7.4	
9 months—12 months	.. ..	13	11	11	8	10	10	115	7.0	
Total Deaths	.. ..	175	162	141	134	162	144	1618	100	



The following table summarises the position in annual averages with regard to the chief matters so far referred to for each five-yearly period from 1901 to 1935, and gives the actual figures for the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 :—

Periods.	Births.		Deaths.		Natural increase in population.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live-Births.	Death-rates from Phthisis per 1,000 of population.	Death-rates from Cancer per 1,000 of population.
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.				
1901—05 ..	6404	26.34	3678	15.2	2726	102	.938	1.025
1906—10 ..	5843	23.98	3568	14.64	2275	92	.948	1.093
1911—15 ..	5271	21.12	3351	13.83	1920	82	.804	1.156
1916—20 ..	4646	19.16	3312	14.55	1334	71	.808	1.382
1921—25 ..	4843	19.71	3073	12.49	1770	60	.614	1.374
1926—30 ..	4198	17.17	3055	12.53	1143	56	.529	1.546
1931—35 ..	3736	15.35	3133	12.88	603	53	.538	1.691
1935 ..	3610	14.92	3016	12.47	594	46	.513	1.736
1936 ..	3648	15.08	3186	13.17	462	46	.488	1.695
1937 ..	3779	15.69	3236	13.44	543	51	.403	1.852
1938 ..	3690	15.28	3070	12.71	620	47	.294	1.901

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Particulars of the cases of notifiable disease are contained in the table on page 17, which also gives for purposes of comparison a total of the corresponding figures for the previous year.

As compared with the number of notifications received during the previous year, an increase of 123 is recorded in scarlet fever cases, whilst there is a decrease of 106 in pneumonia cases and of 21 in diphtheria cases.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—The following districts have adopted schemes for the immunisation of the poorer inhabitants :—

#### Municipal Boroughs.

Bishop's Castle.  
Oswestry.  
Shrewsbury.  
Wenlock.

#### Urban Districts.

Church Stretton.  
Dawley.  
Ellesmere.  
Market Drayton.  
Newport.  
Oakengates.  
Wellington.  
Wem.  
Whitchurch.

#### Rural Districts.

Atcham.  
Clun.  
Drayton.  
Ludlow.  
Oswestry.  
Shifnal.  
Wellington.  
Wem.

**Closure of Schools.**—During the year 20 schools were closed by the Local Education Authority to prevent the spread of infectious disease, and below are given particulars of school closures during the year :—

Measles ..	..	..	..	..	12
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	3
Jaundice ..	..	..	..	..	1

In 12 instances attempts were made to prevent outbreaks of measles by closing the schools for about a week, nine or ten days after the occurrence of the first case, with the following result :

In 6 instances no further cases occurred. Closure in these instances must therefore be considered to have been unnecessary.

In 1 instance information which was not available when closure was ordered, showed that infection was introduced into the School by an earlier unrecognised case. Closure in this case was without effect.

In the 5 remaining instances cases occurred during the closure, and the children affected did not return to school until free from infection. There was no further outbreak, and it is justifiable to conclude that the closure was effective in checking the spread of the disease.

Upon notification of a single case of measles from a school where the number of susceptible children is less than 50 per cent. of the number on the register it has been considered preferable to exclude these children rather than to close the whole school. During 1938 susceptibles were excluded in 10 instances, with the following results :—

In 5 instances no further cases of measles developed either during exclusion or after re-admission.

In 5 instances cases occurred during exclusion and none afterwards.

This action may therefore be said to have justified itself in 5 instances out of 10.

Return of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases compiled from the Quarterly Reports for the year 1938.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Population, Census. 1931.	SMALL-POX.	SCARLET FEVER.	DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).	ENTERIC (Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever).	PNEUMONIA.	PUERPERAL FEVER.	PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	DYSENTERY.	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	MALARIA.	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	ERYSIPELAS.	TUBERCULOSIS.		ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.
															RESPIRATORY.	OTHER FORMS.	
244,156		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
RURAL.																	
Atcham ..	19,756	..	51	9	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	13	..
Bridgnorth ..	12,616	..	14	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	..	1
Clun ..	10,673	..	21	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	..
Drayton ..	7,888	..	3	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..
Ellesmere ..	6,684	..	7	5	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..
Ludlow ..	14,511	..	8	3	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	5	6	3	..
Oswestry ..	16,569	..	11	24	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	7	2	12	11	..
Shifnal ..	7,583	..	21	3	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	3	..
Wellington ..	16,118	..	35	12	..	36	..	3	..	1	2	..	2	2	5	6	..
Wem ..	10,273	..	13	10	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
URBAN.																	
Bishop's Castle	1,352	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Bridgnorth ..	5,295	..	2	4	1	4	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..
Church Stretton	2,398	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Dawley ..	7,669	..	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
Ellesmere ..	1,872	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Ludlow ..	5,823	..	12	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	..
Market Drayton	4,749	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	2	..
Newport ..	3,437	..	8	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..
Oakengates ..	11,249	..	58	6	..	21	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	..
Oswestry ..	9,961	..	12	3	1	10	..	8	..	..	1	..	1	2	10	5	..
Shrewsbury ..	36,732	..	136	45	3	8	..	8	1	..	2	..	8	13	22	18	..
Wellington ..	8,550	..	10	37	..	14	..	2	..	3	..	1	2	1	10	5	..
Wem ..	2,255	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Wenlock ..	14,149	..	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..
Whitchurch ..	6,174	..	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..
TOTALS FOR 1938		..	440	185	5	201	0	62	1	5	7	1	33	48	135	100	1
TOTALS FOR 1937		..	317	206	4	307	14	57	2	0	7	1	36	54	142	105	0
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		..	+123	—21	+1	—106	—14	+5	—1	+5	—	—	—3	—6	—7	—5	+1



## ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In accordance with Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, which required the County Council to prepare in consultation with the District Councils a scheme for securing adequate hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease within the County, a scheme was submitted to the Minister of Health and has now been formally approved by him without modification. The main provisions of the scheme are as follows :—

*As regards small-pox*, the intention is to provide one hospital with about six beds as a first line of defence, and two other hospitals with 8 and 16 beds respectively, which would normally be used for advanced cases of consumption.

*For cases of infectious disease other than small-pox* it is intended to provide a centrally situated hospital with about 64 beds and, in addition, to utilise the Morda Isolation Hospital at Oswestry, which has accommodation for about 17 patients. In the plan for the main hospital, provision would of course be made for extension in the event of additional accommodation being required.

Full particulars of the accommodation at present available for cases of infectious disease were given in the report for 1934.

The question of the provision of hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease has repeatedly been considered by the Public Health Committee. Although it is part of a larger problem, it has been decided to get out plans for a central hospital which will provide the accommodation indicated above and to proceed immediately with the construction of that part of the institution intended for cases of puerperal pyrexia, and also to make early provision for cases of infectious disease occurring in Public Assistance Institutions. This is very necessary, as a difficult position sometimes arises where infectious disease gains access to a Children's Home. The needs of the Borough of Shrewsbury and the Rural District of Atcham for cases other than small-pox are adequately met by the Monkmoor Isolation Hospital, and the scheme indicated above is for the rest of the County.

The accommodation available at the present time for cases of *small-pox* is far from satisfactory, and a serious position would arise if there were any considerable outbreak of this disease, particularly if it were of a virulent type.

## VACCINATION.

On page 19 are details relating to vaccination tabulated for each vaccination district in the County for the years 1937 and 1938. It is not at present possible to give full details for 1938. In that year, however, there were 3,690 live births and 1,687 declarations of conscientious objection ; and the total number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 years received was 1,507.

In 1937 there were 3,759 births registered, 1,676 declarations of conscientious objection, and 1,482 certificates of successful primary vaccination, the equivalent of 39.43 per cent. of the total births for the year.

The Public Health Committee have decided, with a view to the correlation of the duties under the Vaccination Acts with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and for the purpose of securing eventual simplification of administration, to appoint the Chief Clerk in the County Health Office to fill any vacancy caused by the resignation of existing Vaccination Officers, and thus centralise the work. The Chief Clerk now acts as Vaccination Officer in four Vaccination Districts. (See page 7).



# Vaccination of Infants and Children.

VACCINATION OF INFANTS IN 1937.										VACCINATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 DURING 1938.	
Vaccination Districts.	Births registered	Successfully Vaccinated.		Insus-ceptible of Vac-cination.	Declara-tions of Conscien-tious Ob-jections.	Died Unvac-cinated.	Vaccina-tion post-poned.	Removed out of District.	Unac-counted for.	Total No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination received.	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received.
		No.	%								
*Bridgnorth ..	226	66	29.20	..	144	5	..	7	4	56	106
*Church Stretton ..	59	39	66.10	..	18	1	1	..	..	36	20
*Cleobury Mortimer ..	83	26	31.33	..	45	8	..	3	1	30	45
†Clun ..	158	61	38.61	1	88	5	1	1	1	64	56
*Drayton ..	190	113	59.47	..	55	3	..	10	9	133	31
†Ellesmere ..	101	57	56.44	..	26	5	..	8	5	70	32
†Ludlow ..	168	80	47.62	..	75	4	..	5	4	92	100
†Madeley ..	309	111	35.92	1	164	14	1	11	7	101	177
*Newport ..	153	40	26.14	2	66	12	4	19	10	34	52
*Oswestry ..	332	55	16.57	..	168	9	..	18	82	22	107
*Shifnal ..	194	46	23.71	1	77	2	1	45	22	47	85
*Shrewsbury ..	1110	567	51.08	3	347	46	5	44	98	539	412
*Wellington ..	430	111	25.81	2	286	19	1	6	5	156	332
*Wem ..	100	39	39.00	..	54	5	..	2	..	67	60
*Whitchurch ..	146	71	48.63	2	63	6	..	2	2	60	72
	3759	1482	39.43	12	1676	144	14	181	250	1507	1687
Percentage of Total No. of Births for the year	1937	39.43	.32		44.58	3.83	.37	4.81	6.65		
"	1936	40.93	.19		44.25	3.62	.44	5.11	5.54		
"	1935	39.77	.19		45.71	3.44	.63	5.14	5.09		
"	1934	41.10	.03		46.45	4.11	.59	1.98	5.74		
"	1933	42.85	.24		43.45	4.58	.65	4.04	4.14		
"	1932	42.49	.16		43.7	4.16	.77	1.98	6.77		
"	1931	45.07	.10		42.39	4.23	.44	2.39	5.38		

\* = Whole District covered by single Vaccination Officer.

† = District covered by two Vaccination Officers.

‡ = District covered by more than two Vaccination Officers.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

In addition to the Acts and Bye-Laws in force in the various districts of the County, the County Council has acquired powers under the "County of Bedford, etc. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Order, 1926," and the "County of Salop (Prevention and Treatment of Small-pox) Regulations, 1920."

## WHOLE-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

The Scheme under Section 58 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is gradually coming into operation. Up to date, the position is as follows :—

### *North-Eastern Group :*

All of the seven districts have combined to make a single joint appointment. Temporarily included in this group, and making eight the number in it at the present time, is the Shifnal Rural District which, under the scheme, should belong to the South-Eastern Group.

### *North-Western Group :*

Six of the seven districts have combined to make a single joint appointment. The remaining district, Wem Rural, is still served by the same part-time Medical Officer of Health.

### *South-Western Group :*

All the districts in this group have always been united for the purposes of the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health, and there is no change in the arrangements.

### *South-Eastern Group :*

Four of the six districts have the services of a Medical Officer of Health not engaged in private practice, and the remaining two, namely, Bridgnorth Borough and Bridgnorth Rural District, still employ the same part-time Medical Officer of Health.

It will be seen that only one district in the North-Western Group and two in the South-Eastern Group are now without the services of a Medical Officer of Health devoting his whole time to Public Health work.

## POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

There has been no fundamental change during 1938 in the arrangements for the administration of the Institutional Medical Services transferred from the late Boards of Guardians or in the matter of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

**Institutional Accommodation.**—The use made of Poor Law Infirmary accommodation is shown by the following particulars of in-patients who were discharged from or died there during 1936, 1937, and 1938.

Disease Groups.						1938		Totals.	1937	1936
						Children.	Adults.	Total.		
A.	Acute Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	43	18
B.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	19	19	88	33
C.	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	—	18	18	12	11
	Non-pulmonary	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	9	2
D.	Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	—	45	45	22	33
E.	Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	—	28	28	29	37
F.	Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	—	2	2	5	3
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	—	0	0	—	1
H.	Diseases and Accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	..	..	..	..	—	2	2	5	3
I.	Mental Diseases	..	..	..	..	2	54	56	86	74
J.	Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	—	58	58	36	62
K.	Accidental Injury and Violence	..	..	..	..	5	37	42	42	34
L.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	..	..	..	2	41	43	49	38
M.	„ „ Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	10	96	106	94	92
N.	„ „ Circulatory	..	..	..	..	1	190	191	154	134
O.	„ „ Digestive	..	..	..	..	4	29	33	46	47
P.	„ „ Genito-urinary	..	..	..	..	1	23	24	29	24
Q.	„ „ Skin	..	..	..	..	15	17	32	41	56
R.	Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	44	80	124	99	80
S.	Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in the above figures									
					Mothers	—	12	12	18	6
					Infants	8	—	8	14	23
T.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	45	59
						110	764	874	966	870

Generally speaking, the position with regard to institutional accommodation is that, though various useful economies have been effected by the closure of certain Public Assistance Institutions since the assumption of the Poor Law functions by the County Council, no complete formal scheme of classification (other than that referred to in the Annual Report for 1935) has been under consideration.

Reference should be made to the table on page 8 for information relating to the existing hospital provision, and to the statement on page 44 for a note on the special facilities at Newport Institution for the reception of females of unsound mind.

Homes for children have been established at Newport (for age groups one to five years), and at Wellington and Shrewsbury (chiefly for age groups five to fourteen years). Although these Homes are available for this specific purpose, children must of necessity in certain circumstances continue to find their way into ordinary Public Institutions, where they remain awaiting transfer. The Church Stretton Public Assistance Institution, in which special provision was made for children between one and three years of age, was closed on the 1st June, 1939. The cases formerly sent to this Institution are now maintained at Newport.



Details of the arrangements are given below :—

(a) **Children's Homes.**—The Medical Officers of the Homes report respectively as follows :—

*Church Stretton.*—“ The average number of children in the Home during the year 1938 was 14. Throughout the year the health of the children was good.”

*Newport.*—“ The accommodation for the children consists of one Dining Room, one Day Room and six Night Nurseries. These accommodate the children, ranging in age from two to five years, and numbering, on an average, thirty-two.

“ During the past three years there have been eighty-four admissions and seventy-four discharges from the Home.

“ The health of the children shows steady improvement during their stay in the Home, where they are well cared for and happy in their play.

“As a whole they are a robust and sturdy-looking lot.

“ The children are in the charge of the Master and Matron of the Institution, and there are also one Charge Nurse and four Attendants.

“ I am thoroughly satisfied that the children are well looked after and shown every care and kindness.”

*Wellington.*—“ There is accommodation for fifty children at this Home.

“ During the year 1938 fifty-one children were admitted and fifty-four discharged from the Home. The number of children remaining in the Home on the 31st December, 1938, was 45.

“ Throughout the year the health of the children was good.”

### COUNTY COUNCIL HOSPITAL.

Whilst chiefly intended for those medical and surgical cases in need of skilled nursing for whom the alternative in most instances would be accommodation in a Public Assistance Institution, the Hospital caters to an increasing extent for maternity patients who are unable for one reason or another to be suitably confined at home. This is a particularly important facility where ante-natal treatment or supervision is required, and is also invaluable in cases of difficult labour. In addition, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia cases are admitted not only from this County, but also from Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire under special agreement.

Below are given particulars of the cases treated at the Hospital during 1938, with, for purposes of comparison, the corresponding figures for 1937 :—

						Adults.				Children.				Total.	
						Men.		Women.		Under 5 yrs.		5—16			
						1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Cases in the Hospital on 1st Jan.	..	43	37	63	53	17	25	4	6	127	121				
Cases in Hospital on 31st Dec.	..	43	37	78	51	33	25	6	6	160	119				
Total Admissions	.. ..	320	328	796	848	471	518	36	45	1623	1739				
Total Discharges	.. ..	255	239	715	807	432	491	34	41	1436	1578				
Deaths	.. ..	65	94	66	73	23	32	..	3	154	202				

**Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Hospital during the year ended 31st December, 1938.**

Disease Groups.							Children under 16 yrs. of age.		Men and Women.	
							Discharged.	Dead.	Discharged.	Dead.
A.	Acute Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
C.	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
	Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	2
D.	Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	47
E.	Rheumatism—									
	(1) Acute and Sub-acute, including chorea	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..
	(2) Non-articular manifestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
F.	Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia—(a) Women confined in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	(b) Other cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2
H.	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	4
I.	Senile decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
J.	Injury and Violence	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	70	9
K.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	..
L.	„ „ Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	12
M.	„ „ Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	52	48
N.	„ „ Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	56	8
O.	„ „ Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	38	15
P.	„ „ Skin	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	46	4
Q.	Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	24	31	30	..
R.	Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards not included in the above figures—									
	Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	..
	Infants	..	..	..	..	..	453	..	..	..
							523	33	1055	169

The following are extracts from the **Report of Dr. S. Burke, Resident Medical Officer**, being brief particulars of the work undertaken during the year at the County Council Hospital:—

					1938	1937	1936
Total number of	..	..	..	{ Admissions .. ..	1739	1623	1303
				{ Discharges .. ..	1578	1436	1159
				{ Deaths .. ..	202	154	168
Number of beds occupied during year				{ Average .. ..	112	126	128
				{ Highest .. ..	141	155	153
				{ Lowest .. ..	73	104	107
Number of surgical operations performed in the Operating Theatre..					110	136	81

*Antenatal Clinic.*—A clinic is held every Saturday morning where all booked cases are seen and advice is given. The average number in attendance was 20 per session.

				1938	1937	1936
<i>Maternity.</i> —Cases admitted .. .. .				499	430	331
Average duration of stay—14 days. No. of infants not entirely breastfed—8.						

*Midwifery—Abnormal:—*

Caesarean Sections	..	..	..	..	..	16
Forceps Delivery	..	..	..	..	..	26
Other conditions	..	..	..	..	..	78



*Maternal Deaths* (of patients confined in Hospital) 3. Cause :—Eclampsia 2, A.P.H. 1.

*Stillbirths* 34. *Death within 10 days of birth* 17.

*Puerperal Pyrexia*—3 cases were treated, all of whom died.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum*—Nil.

*Tuberculosis*.—Nine shelters are provided for the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in an infectious condition which cannot properly be looked after at home.

				In Hosp. Jan. 1st.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In Hosp. Dec. 31st.
Pulmonary—Males	..	..	..	5	8	4	3	6
Females	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	1
Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				6	11	6	4	7
Non-Pulmonary—Males	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Females	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..
Children	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..
				2	9	9	2	..
Total	..	..	..	8	20	15	6	7

*Malignant Disease*.—Sixty-four cases of Carcinoma were treated. Their classification is as follows :—

Uterus	..	4	Breast	..	5	Larynx	..	2	Rectum	..	17
Tongue & Mouth	4		Skin	..	1	Bladder	..	9	Other sites	..	22

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services can only be developed to their fullest usefulness if they are hinged round a sufficient number of suitable Welfare Centres. While this county probably compares favourably with other counties of a like nature in the provision of Centres, there are still a few areas in which these Services could be extended, and it is also unfortunately a fact that some of the existing Welfare Centres are not suitable for the services which they are primarily intended to secure.

**Notification of Births.**—Births, with the exception of those occurring in the Borough of Shrewsbury, must be notified to the County Medical Officer of Health by the midwife, doctor in attendance at the confinement, or other responsible person. The following are the particulars :

Live-Births.	Average 1931—35	Actual 1936	Actual 1937	Actual 1938
Notifications—				
by midwives	2,791	2,686	2,950	2,885
by medical practitioners	367	343	237	322
by parents	1	—	—	—
Births otherwise ascertained—				
discovered by Health Visitors	—	5	4	4
reported by local Registrars	36	13	21	10
	3,195	3,047	3,212	3,221

During the year, 116 still-births were registered and 116 notified—100 by midwives and 16 by medical practitioners.

In the Borough of Shrewsbury, which is an independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, 482 live births and 26 still-births were registered during the year.



**Medical, Health Visiting and Nursing Services.**—The Assistant School Medical Officers are also the Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare Work, to which they devote three-tenths of their time.

There were thirteen whole-time health visitors in 1938 whose work included attendance at child welfare centres, ophthalmia neonatorum nursing, tuberculosis visiting and attendance at tuberculosis dispensaries, measles visiting, supervision of mental defectives and also duties as Infant Protection Visitors. Twelve of the whole-time health visitors were also engaged in school work and attended school medical inspections, school clinics, eye clinics, and visited physically defective school children. In addition, on 1st July, 1938, there were 52 district nurses doing part-time health visiting.

**Visits paid by Health Visitors.**

Health Visiting Staff.	To Children.				To expectant mothers.
	under 1 year.		1 to 5 years.	Total.	
Whole-time (13) .. ..	1st	Total.			
Part-time (52) .. ..	2,183	11,987	16,036	28,023	733
	1,049	10,673	12,702	23,375	8,159
Totals for 1938 .. ..	3,232	22,660	28,738	51,398	8,892
Totals for 1937 .. ..	3,462	21,752	31,265	53,017	8,292
Totals for 1936 .. ..	3,196	22,297	34,358	56,655	8,156
Average 1931—1935 ..	3,321	20,965	29,394	50,359	7,361

**Insanitary Conditions.**—Particulars of the following insanitary conditions reported on by the health visitors found in the course of their duties were forwarded to the Sanitary Authorities for their attention, viz. :—

Unsatisfactory water supplies 3, inadequate ventilation 35, uncleanness 49, dampness 44, overcrowding 48, and nuisances 6.

**Measles Visiting.**—Infants suffering from measles are visited by the whole-time health visitors. During the year 51 cases were visited.

**Dental Treatment.**—Nursing and expectant mothers as well as other young mothers with families who are not in a position to pay for private treatment receive it by arrangement with the School Dental Officers at the Welfare Centres.

The following are particulars of the work done. No dentures were provided at the cost of the County Council :—

	Expectant Mothers.		Nursing Mothers.		Children under 5 years.	
	Extractions.	Fillings.	Extractions.	Fillings.	Extractions.	Fillings.
Mr. F. H. Birch ..	36	0	22	0	6	0
Mr. G. R. Catchpole ..	9	0	25	0	30	4
Mr. S. Keenan ..	16	0	51	0	6	1
	61	0	98	0	42	5

*Orthopaedic Cases.*—See under Orthopaedic Section, page 38.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—Of the fourteen Welfare Centres in the County, nine are held weekly, and five (at Church Stretton, Ellesmere, Newport, Highley, and Wem), fortnightly.

At most of the centres a school clinic is held in the morning, the latter part of the day being devoted to maternity and child welfare work. There are no clinics for ante-natal cases only, and this work is done in conjunction with the child welfare work, although an effort is made, as a rule, to do the ante-natal work during those parts of the day when the Centres are least busy.

Attendances made at the Child Welfare Centres for 1937 and 1938 are given in the table on page 27, and it is satisfactory to note that the figures for 1938 show an improvement on the previous year in each section.

Under an arrangement with the Borough of Shrewsbury, the County Council makes a small payment per case attending the Shrewsbury Welfare Centre or Ante-natal Clinic. This arrangement proves very helpful with County Council cases resident near Shrewsbury who are not conveniently situated for attending a County Council Welfare Centre.

During the year 20 expectant mothers made 38 attendances, and 32 children under five years of age made 136 attendances.





*Addresses at Welfare Centres.*—When time and opportunity allow, addresses on subjects of importance to health are given in the Welfare Centres by doctors, health visitors, dentists and voluntary workers.

The following are the particulars for the years 1931 to 1938 :—

Welfare Centres.	No. of Addresses.							
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Bridgnorth ..	10	17	33	32	26	20	17	7
Church Stretton ..	6	4	5	10	5	9	7	12
Dawley ..	45	47	48	45	42	51	50	48
Ellesmere ..	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	2
Highley ..	21	22	19	11	14	14	16	10
Ironbridge ..	15	27	47	44	34	33	14	24
Ludlow ..	0	27	37	42	40	37	38	26
Market Drayton ..	48	52	51	50	35	48	42	30
Newport ..	0	3	8	8	9	5	2	15
Oakengates..	33	37	31	30	20	18	13	10
Oswestry ..	5	10	11	6	7	3	3	4
Wellington ..	48	52	50	49	43	49	51	34
Wem ..	0	0	6	18	13	13	10	5
Whitchurch ..	16	12	23	22	26	31	30	18
Totals ..	247	311	369	367	314	336	299	245

**Feeding of Infants.**—The first visit of the health visitor to an infant is paid as soon as possible after the midwife has ceased attendance on the mother.

		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Percentage naturally fed	first visit..	89.2	88.2	88.8	88.1	90.1	91.7	87.9	83.1
	three months	73.5	74.7	72.4	71.9	69.2	68.2	69.6	64.3
	six months	65.4	66.1	63.2	62.5	60.7	59.9	57.2	52.2

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—During the year 36 cases were notified, 1 less than in the previous year. All the cases recovered with apparently no injury to the eyesight.

**County Home for Ailing Babies.**—The County Council works through a local committee which includes representatives from the Public Health Committee. A complete financial statement is furnished monthly to the County Council. The number of babies admitted to the Home was 63 (which is 11 less than the number admitted in the previous year), and the average duration of stay was 63 days (the same as 1937).

**Dr. Kathleen Priestley, Medical Officer of the Home,** states in her Annual Report :—

“ Most babies made excellent progress during their stay in the Home in 1938, this being mainly due to the competence of the Matron and her Staff.

“ It is very satisfactory to note that there has been one death only during the year,—that of a premature infant 3 days old, admitted in a critical condition suffering from convulsions, death occurring within 24 hours after admission.

“ Five babies were transferred to Hospital for acute conditions. Three cases of congenital Pyloric Stenosis and one case of Intussusception were admitted to the Royal Salop Infirmary for operation. One baby was admitted to the Medical Wards of the Hospital for Sick Children in Birmingham. The after-history was good in each case.

“ The reasons for admission to the Home were as follows :—

Malnutrition 41, Rickets 4, T.B. Contacts 2, Prematurity 7, Jaundice 3, Persistent Vomiting 4, Convulsions 2.

“ Of those discharged, 39 were in good health, and 19 had improved. As stated above it was necessary to transfer 5 babies to Hospital.”

**Supply of Free Milk.**—Milk is supplied free in necessitous cases to expectant mothers after the third month of pregnancy, to nursing mothers, and to children under the age of three years. The sum of £2,607 was spent on free milk in the year ended March, 1939—£346 more than in the previous year.

**Child Life Protection.**—Child Life Protection cases are put under the supervision of the whole-time Health Visitors, who are required to visit them at least once a quarter, or more frequently should the home conditions or health of the child not be found satisfactory.

The following are the particulars of the cases supervised during the last six years:—

		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of cases	on 1st Jan. .. ..	146	177	186	168	143	123
	on 31st Dec. .. ..	177	186	168	143	123	112
	added during the year ..	71	44	37	21	22	24
No. of cases removed from Register	reached 9 years of age ..	7	8	22	21	15	11
	legally adopted .. ..	4	4	3	6	4	4
	left County .. ..	13	10	11	10	8	10
	removed to relatives ..	13	11	17	6	13	10
	died .. ..	0	2	2	1	2	0
	removed to places of safety	3	0	0	2	0	0

**Midwifery Services.**—In 1937, there were 242 midwives practising in the County. In the year under consideration there were 220 registered midwives engaged in midwifery practice in Shropshire, all of whom were trained women.

*Training of Midwives.*—By an arrangement with the County Council, the Shropshire Nursing Federation sends suitable candidates for training as midwives.

During 1938, there was one midwife who completed her training, making 130 the total number of midwives trained by the County Council under this arrangement since 1921.

*Payments to Medical Practitioners under Midwives Acts.*—The number of claims for payment under the Midwives Acts sent in by medical practitioners was 782, and payments amounting to £1,400 were made during 1938. During the previous year the claims numbered 868, and payments totalled £1,386.

*Compensation to Midwives.*—Ten midwives surrendered their certificates, seven voluntarily and three compulsorily, and compensation amounting to £1239 1s. 7d. was paid in accordance with section 5 of the Midwives Act, 1936.

Early in 1936, the Council decided to undertake, in approved instances, the payment of compensation to midwives for loss of fees on account of cases for which they were engaged having been sent to Hospital as a result of a serious complication of pregnancy. This arrangement does not of course apply to District Nursing Associations, as the grants made by the County Council under the Midwives Acts cover loss of income from such cases.

#### Statistics relating to Work under Midwives Acts.

Year	Midwives practising in December.	Visits of Inspection.	Notifications received from Midwives.					
			Medical help.	Still-birth.	Death of mother or Child.	Artificial Feeding.	Liability to be a source of infection.	Having laid out Dead Body.
1920	240	651	733	70	8	60	9	23
1925	261	694	882	48	3	51	28	22
1930	263	845	1192	57	8	47	59	38
1935	221	494	1187	45	20	37	140	57
1936	236	324	1043	39	23	46	101	56
1937	242	359	1223	40	23	67	140	62
1938	202	458	1190	40	23	57	136	61



**Maternal Deaths.**—In 1938 there were in Shropshire 16 maternal deaths directly or **indirectly** due to pregnancy. In six of these a doctor had been engaged prior to the confinement. The Maternal Death-rate in this County according to the official returns of the Registrar-General, was 3.25 per thousand live births, as compared with 3.97 per thousand for the previous year.

The following table gives particulars relating to maternal deaths in this County since 1930, and it will be observed that no fewer than 74 deaths out of a total of 169 were the result of a first pregnancy. This fact brings out the great importance of attendance to the health and general well-being of the mother who is approaching her first confinement, and also the need for skilled nursing and skilled medical attendance when it takes place.

**Maternal Deaths 1930 to 1938.**

Year.	Causes of Deaths Investigated.					Death-rate per 1,000 live births.		
	All causes.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Other.	Number in first confinement.	Shropshire. Local Statistics.	Official Statistics.	England and Wales.
1930 ..	21	4	4	13	11	5.13	5.37	4.40
1931 ..	21	5	5	11	12	5.31	5.31	4.11
1932 ..	18	9	2	7	6	4.77	3.97	4.24
1933 ..	22	7	1	14	13	6.00	5.57	4.42
1934 ..	24	7	2	15	11	6.52	5.43	4.60
1935 ..	15	8	1	6	4	4.16	4.43	4.10
1936 ..	18	4	..	14	5	4.93	4.39	3.81
1937 ..	14	3	..	10	5	3.97	3.97	3.23
1938 ..	16	0	5	11	7	4.34	3.25	3.08
	169	47	20	101	74	5.00	4.61	..

The statistics of the Registrar-General do not always correspond with local data, but should be taken for the purpose of comparing the maternal death-rate in Shropshire with that for England and Wales. The difference between *Official Figures* and *Local Figures* is probably in some cases accounted for by the fact that the Registrar-General bases his return on the death certificates, some of which may attribute the cause of death of a pregnant woman to a disease which complicates the pregnancy and is not recognisably connected with it. To what extent it is justifiable to include some of the cases in the local statistics is doubtful; but, as the complicating condition must have been a contributory factor, for the purposes of local statistics these cases have been looked upon as maternal deaths inasmuch as they must form part of the larger problem if the maternal mortality rate as a whole is to be faced and reduced. *It would be advantageous for the purpose of compilation of accurate data, if a definition of what constitutes a maternal death were formulated in the manner of the definition in force to secure the notification of cases of puerperal pyrexia.*

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**—Arrangements have been made for the admission of these cases to the County Council Hospital; or, if the medical practitioner in attendance so desires, a nurse is provided through the agency of the Shropshire Nursing Federation to look after the patient in her own home.

61 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (3 of whom died) were notified. In the previous year there was a combined total of 71 cases due to puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia, three of whom died.

**Pemphigus.**—No case of Pemphigus occurred during the year.



**Obstetrical Consultant and Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.** The services of a Consultant are now available for any doctor who desires a second opinion or assistance as the result of a serious complication or emergency arising during pregnancy, parturition, or the puerperium.

During the year a consultant's opinion was secured in 15 confinement cases.

**Sterilised Maternity Outfits.**—Authorisation was given in 1937 for sterilised maternity outfits to be supplied in suitable cases for a trial period. As only seven outfits were supplied during 1937 and ten during 1938, it will be seen that very little use has been made of this service so far.

**Provision of Maternity Beds.**—The following are the arrangements made for the provision of maternity beds by the County Council :—

*County Council Hospital.*—Inclusive of puerperal cases, 35 beds are available for all classes of midwifery patients. During the year 521 patients were admitted, of whom 24 were cases of puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia.

*Newport Nursing Home.*—Two beds are always available here. The County Council pays an annual fee of £10 per bed towards their maintenance, and a guinea a week in necessitous cases. During the year 3 County Council cases were admitted for periods of twelve days each.

*The Lady Forester Hospitals, Broseley and Much Wenlock.*—There are six maternity beds at Broseley hospital and four beds at Much Wenlock hospital. Occasionally other beds have been used. The County Council has agreed to pay £1 1s. a week towards the cost of any case recommended that cannot afford the fee. One case was sent during the year.

*Hostels for unmarried mothers and their infants.*—An arrangement is in force with the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home, Wolverhampton, by which patients are admitted for six months, the County Council paying £2 a week for the first six weeks, the expense of the remainder of the period being borne by the Home. Two cases were sent during the year.

*Institutional Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants suffering from Venereal Diseases* is carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme at Cleveland House, Wolverhampton. Six cases were sent during the year (see page 48).

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

**Registration.**—Any person carrying on a nursing home without having had it duly registered is liable to a penalty. Application for registration must be made to the Local Supervising Authority, namely, the County Council, on a prescribed form accompanied by a fee of 5/-. The Local Supervising Authority has power to grant exemption from registration in certain cases, and registration has not been insisted upon in the case of the following Institutions :—

Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury.  
King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium, Shirlett.  
Lady Forester Hospitals, Broseley and Much Wenlock.  
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.  
Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury.

**Inspection.**—Nursing Homes are visited regularly by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Midwives, and an effort is made to visit each Home once a quarter. During the year ninety inspections were made.



**Accommodation provided.**—During 1938 no new Nursing Homes were registered, but four were closed, the keepers voluntarily surrendering their certificates—one being a Midwife who had claimed compensation under the Midwives Act of 1936.

No. of Homes taking <i>general</i> cases only	.. .. .	9
Patient accommodation :—111 beds and 6 cots.		
No. of Homes taking <i>maternity</i> cases only	.. .. .	6
Patient accommodation :—14 beds.		
No. of Homes taking both <i>maternity and general</i> cases	.. .. .	13
Patient accommodation :—138 beds and 3 cots.		

In all, therefore, there are 28 Homes on the Register, the total patient accommodation being 263 beds and 9 cots.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Elliott, writes :—

“ The year 1938 shows the lowest number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Shropshire since the statistics were first recorded.

“ In 1936 for the first time the number of deaths was under 100, the deaths in that year actually amounting to 95. In 1937 there was a slight increase, the number of deaths being 97. In 1938 a new low level has been recorded for deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—71.

“ It is perhaps too much to expect that this low figure will be maintained, as one must expect some slight fluctuations, but it shows a very satisfactory decline, which is definite evidence that our measures against Tuberculosis are on the right lines.

“ A study of the graph shows that for many years there has been a decrease in the morbidity as well as in the mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the number of notifications and the number of deaths have followed each other closely until 1934. Since 1934, however, there has been a steady fall in the number of deaths, whilst the number of notifications has remained more or less constant.

“ What is the explanation? It would appear at first sight that just as many people have been contracting the disease, but newer methods of treatment—such as the increasing use of artificial pneumothorax and other surgical methods—are saving the lives of people who otherwise would have died.

“ This is undoubtedly part, but not the whole cause, of the number of notifications being fairly constant whilst there is a progressive and definite decline in the number of deaths: for while methods of treatment have advanced, one must remember that improved methods of diagnosis—especially the use of X-rays—have advanced perhaps faster than new methods of treatment.

“ Our X-ray plant was installed at the Shrewsbury Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1934, and the enormous help this has given us, especially in the diagnosis of very early cases, is a factor which undoubtedly has kept up the number of notifications. In previous years some of these cases would not have been diagnosed, and perhaps some would have got well without special treatment.

“ Again, early diagnosis means a more definite chance of cure. Cure is a certainty in a very large percentage of the *early* cases (*i.e.*, cases where there is not gross destruction of lung tissue and especially where the disease is confined to one lung), as these cases are more amenable to modern treatment.

“ We must therefore conclude that more accurate diagnosis, through the provision of the X-ray plant, has kept the morbidity figures constant; whilst early diagnosis, plus modern methods of treatment, has forced the mortality figures to decline.

“ There are, however, still too many people who hesitate to consult their doctor until the disease is so advanced that a cure is impossible. People must be made to realize that a persistent cough and a feeling of ill-health are abnormal, and that they should see their doctor before serious damage is done. It would also be well if the public could be made to understand that, with the modern facilities for diagnosis and treatment now available, Pulmonary Tuberculosis can be diagnosed and treated in a stage where a definite cure can in most cases be assured.”

**Notifications and Deaths.**—The table below gives notifications and deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, grouped as pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. There was no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the county during the year, and it will be noticed that the number of notifications of *pulmonary tuberculosis* increased by 6, while the number of deaths decreased by 26. In the case of *other forms of the disease*, the number of notifications increased by 3, but there was a decrease of 19 in the number of deaths.

Notification previous to death was not received in 5 of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and in 8 of the cases of non-pulmonary forms of the disease. One of the 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which were not notified before death, died in an institution outside Shropshire, and in two instances the cause of death was revealed only after post-mortem examination. The



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS  
RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION 1912-1938.







ratio therefore, of notifications after death to notifications before this occurred was 1 to 20, which is an improvement on the previous year, when the ratio was 1 to 16. Although notification is compulsory, as there was no evidence of wilful neglect in this matter it was not necessary to take any action.

An inquiry into the home conditions of the 164 patients notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis showed that at the time of notification 69 had separate bedrooms, 25 shared bedrooms but had a separate bed, 47 shared beds, 3 objected to the enquiries of the health visitor, in 11 cases inquiries were not considered necessary (the home conditions being good and full precautions taken), and in 9 instances the information was unobtainable for a variety of reasons. The smallness, bad ventilation, and bad construction of many of these bedrooms were obviously factors which must have contributed to the spread of infection.

#### Notifications of, and Deaths from, Tuberculosis, 1938.

Age periods of cases.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .. .. .	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
1—5 .. .. .	1	1	11	8	0	0	2	4
5—15 .. .. .	6	1	21	22	0	1	2	3
15—25 .. .. .	19	22	8	5	7	5	0	1
25—35 .. .. .	22	17	6	8	3	11	1	1
35—45 .. .. .	20	17	6	5	12	2	1	2
45—55 .. .. .	13	6	3	3	4	8	1	0
55—65 .. .. .	10	4	2	1	7	4	1	0
65 and upwards .. .. .	4	1	1	1	3	4	0	0
	95	69	60	54	36	35	9	11
TOTALS FOR 1938 ..	164		114		71		20	
TOTALS FOR 1937 ..	158		111		97		39	

**Relationship of Deaths to Notifications.**—The following Table gives particulars of notifications and deaths in five-year periods :—

Five-year Periods.	Pulmonary		Other Forms		Total.	
	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Deaths.
1916—20.. .. .	375.2	187.8	*	*	*	*
1921—25.. .. .	279.0	151.6	119.0	33.6	398.0	185.2
1926—30.. .. .	192.4	128.8	126.8	37.2	319.2	166.0
1931—35.. .. .	178.6	128.8	100.2	32.0	278.8	160.8

\* Statistics not available.

**Death-rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—As the smallness of the population in the individual sanitary districts makes for wide variations in the tuberculosis death-rates from year to year, the table below gives particulars with regard to death-rates for each Sanitary District in ten-year periods from 1901 to 1930, and for the eight-year period 1931—1938. The rates for 1931—1938 are, however, not strictly comparable with those for the ten-year periods, as in 1934 alterations were made in the boundaries of certain districts.

During the eight-year period 1931—1938, the Rural District of Atcham, with a population of over 18,000, had the notably low death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of .260 per 1,000. Among Urban Districts, the lowest rates for the same period were in the areas of Whitchurch (.384), Wem (.404), and Market Drayton (.417). The highest death-rates in the county were returned by the Boroughs of Oswestry (.835) and Ludlow (.806).

## Death-rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each Sanitary District, 1901—1938.

Sanitary Districts.	Estimated Population, 1938.	Average of Death-rates per 1000 for ten year periods.			Average of Death-rates per 1000 for 1931 to 1938	Death-rates per 1000 for 1938.
		1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930		
URBAN.						
Bishop's Castle .. ..	1,302	1.508	1.520	.470	.558	0
Bridgnorth .. ..	5,210	1.304	.971	.905	.644	.576
Church Stretton .. ..	2,223	.453	.939	.610	.484	0
Dawley .. ..	7,715	.821	.901	.654	.430	.648
Ellesmere .. ..	1,905	.803	.915	.481	.452	.525
Ludlow .. ..	5,677	1.350	1.468	.737	.806	.176
Market Drayton .. ..	4,896	†	.721	.535	.417	0
Newport .. ..	3,456	1.234	.976	.583	.441	.289
Oakengates.. ..	10,660	.777	.450	.542	.432	.375
Oswestry .. ..	9,726	1.168	1.210	.989	.835	.823
Shrewsbury .. ..	38,480	1.217	.990	.750	.465	.130
Wellington .. ..	9,757	1.072	.933	.570	.554	.512
Wem .. ..	2,205	.709	.399	.455	.404	0
Wenlock .. ..	13,660	1.407	1.059	.602	.597	.586
Whitchurch .. ..	6,328	.770	.955	.479	.384	.474
† No data available.						
RURAL.						
Atcham .. ..	18,380	1.011	.859	.493	.260	.218
Bridgnorth .. ..	11,830	.599	.457	.446	.443	.254
*Burford .. ..	*	.980	.479	1.098	*	*
*Chirbury .. ..	*	1.205	.956	.523	*	*
*Church Stretton .. ..	*	.825	.719	.496	*	*
*Cleobury Mortimer .. ..	*	.656	.735	.579	*	*
Clun.. ..	9,812	.967	.852	.396	.341	.306
Drayton .. ..	8,435	.740	.597	.383	.328	.119
Ellesmere .. ..	6,894	.903	.388	.328	.365	0
Ludlow .. ..	13,510	.535	.626	.433	.369	.074
*Newport .. ..	*	.875	.715	.544	*	*
Oswestry .. ..	15,460	.821	.864	.513	.510	.647
Shifnal .. ..	7,659	.746	.635	.512	.345	.522
*Teme .. ..	*	1.128	.979	.480	*	*
Wellington .. ..	15,950	.870	.808	.684	.539	0
Wem .. ..	10,270	.828	.565	.441	.490	.097
*Whitchurch .. ..	*	.521	.308	.193	*	*
Urban Districts .. ..	123,200	1.133	.960	.679	.525	.357
Rural Districts .. ..	118,200	.825	.700	.525	.410	.228
Whole County .. ..	241,400	.961	.816	.580	.467	.294
England and Wales ..	41,215,000	1.146	1.007	.768	.639	.53

\* These have ceased to exist as separate districts.



**Supervision and Examination of Contacts.**—On notification of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, the health visitor makes a full report on the home conditions and visits at regular intervals. Every case of ill-health is reported without delay to the Tuberculosis Officer, who immediately carries out a medical examination. Children of school age from phthisis homes are also examined at each medical inspection by the Tuberculosis Officer. Seventeen cases of tuberculosis—13 adults and 4 children—were discovered amongst the 410 contacts examined during the year.

The importance of examination of contacts is emphasised by the fact that during the past nine years, out of 1,473 adults and 2,653 children examined, 171 adults and 33 children were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, or a percentage of 11.6 in the case of adults, and 1.2 in the case of children.

**Home Visitation by Tuberculosis Officers and Health Visitors.**—In addition to visits to the home for the purpose of examination of notified cases, “contacts” and “suspects”, the services of the Tuberculosis Officers are always available to any Medical Practitioner in doubt about a patient who wishes to have the benefit of a second opinion. For one or other of the above reasons the *Tuberculosis Officers* visited during 1938 a total of 908 cases, and the total number of visits paid by the *Health Visitors* to phthisis homes was 3,092. Below are given particulars of the visits of the Tuberculosis Medical Officers :—

On Notification .. ..	37	On discharge from Sanatorium .. ..	28
To Contacts .. ..	122	On other occasions .. ..	339
To suspicious cases .. ..	382		

**Examination of Sputum.**—The County Council provides facilities for the examination of specimens of sputum, and medical practitioners are urged to take the fullest advantage of them. The total number of sputum examinations made during the year was 659.

Of the 164 cases of phthisis notified during 1938, a positive sputum was obtained from 82 patients. In 35 cases the result of the examination was negative, and in 39 cases there was no sputum to examine. Of the remaining 8 cases, 5 were patients in institutions, 2 patients died before specimens of sputum could be obtained, and 1 left the county.

The results of all sputum examinations are sent to the Health Visitors, who are instructed to pay particular attention to cases from whom a positive sputum has been obtained, as such patients are, of course, the most infectious.

**Shelters.**—There are at present 142 shelters in the County, 131 of which have been provided by the County Council.

**Care Scheme.**—There is a Central Care Committee, and there are also local Care Committees covering the whole County. The object of these Committees is to keep in touch with all cases of phthisis throughout the County, and by means of advice and help, to enable the patient to live as far as possible a “sanatorium life.” Unfavourable conditions requiring special action are reported to the Tuberculosis Officers.

During 1938 artificial pneumothorax was induced in 19 new cases, and there are now 26 patients who regularly attend the treatment centres. Arrangements have been made for this form of treatment to be given at the Shrewsbury Tuberculosis Dispensary, Wellington Public Assistance Institution and Shirlett Sanatorium, and below are given details of the number of cases treated and the refills they received during the year at these Centres :—

Centre.	No. of cases treated.	No. of refills given.
Shrewsbury Tuberculosis Dispensary .. ..	21	233
Wellington Public Assistance Institution .. ..	4	39
Shirlett Sanatorium (out-patients) .. ..	1	12
	26	284

**X-Ray Examination.**—The X-Ray installation in the Tuberculosis Dispensary at 17, Belmont, Shrewsbury, has made possible the pneumothorax treatment mentioned above, and is proving of great assistance with other branches of the work, especially in the diagnosis of early cases.

During 1938, 865 X-Ray films were taken.

**Light Therapy.**—A Quadruple Carbon Arc Lamp for general treatment and a Tungsten Arc Lamp for local treatment are used for the treatment of cases of tubercular glands and tuberculosis of the skin. During the year 20 cases attended, and 1,007 treatments were given.

**Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.**—Such cases are dealt with under the Orthopaedic Scheme, for particulars of which see page 38.

**Babies Home Scheme.**—This scheme is the outcome of the application of the principles involved in the prevention of tuberculosis, as no individual is more susceptible than a newly-born child ; and no one is more likely to convey infection than a mother who is suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease. For particulars of the work of the Babies' Home, see page 28.

**Prees Heath Sanatorium.**—There are eleven beds in this hospital, which is intended for the reception of small-pox cases, but which is utilised, in the absence of an outbreak of this disease, for the accommodation of patients in an advanced stage of pulmonary tuberculosis who are highly infectious and who cannot otherwise be properly provided for. During the year eleven patients were admitted to Prees Heath Sanatorium, four were discharged, and seven died.

**Shirlett Sanatorium.**—There are 62 beds in this Institution, which has been provided by the Association for the Prevention of Consumption in the County of Salop and the Hundred of Maelor, and to which the County Council send all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis likely to improve under institutional treatment. The following are the particulars of the admissions, discharges and deaths during 1938 :—

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Males	..	..	55	49	5
Females	..	..	39	47	1



## Analysis of the Cases admitted to Shirlett Sanatorium since its opening in 1911.

Year	Patients admitted.	Known to be Alive.	Known to be Dead.	Left County.	Unaccounted for.	Cured.	Non-Tuberculous.†
1911	38	10	20	7	1	..	..
1912	74	27	30	11	3	3	..
1913	80	28	40	9	1	2	..
1914	114	34	61	13	1	5	..
1915	133	41	56	24	1	10	1
1916	158	41	71	27	..	18	1
1917	164	60	67	19	..	16	2
1918	124	16	50	37	..	20	1
1919	123	37	47	23	..	15	1
1920	120	33	48	17	..	22	..
1921	121	33	57	15	..	16	..
1922	107	25	64	14	..	4	..
1923	109	29	54	18	..	8	..
1924	151	43	64	24	..	16	4
1925	130	44	56	20	..	10	..
1926	110	25	55	21	..	9	..
1927	86	22	48	10	..	6	..
1928	111	41	55	12	..	2	1
1929	113	32	57	17	..	5	2
1930	113	41	53	14	..	5	..
1931	115	33	65	11	..	3	3
1932	107	34	50	13	..	5	5
1933	87	40	35	10	..	2	..
1934	104	61	29	10	..	*	4
1935	100	47	38	11	..	*	4
1936	94	49	32	9	..	*	4
1937	85	66	11	4	..	*	4
1938	94	86	2	4	..	*	2

\* Cases are not described as cured until after the lapse of at least 5 years.

† These cases were admitted for observation and afterwards diagnosed as non-tuberculous.

With regard to the treatment of cases of advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, **Dr. Watkin** writes :—

“ The need for better accommodation for male patients suffering from advanced Tuberculosis, pointed out for many years in the Annual Report, continues to be urgent. It is not satisfactory to put dying patients in open-air shelters.”

**Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Examination Centres.**—Tuberculosis Dispensaries are held twice weekly at Wellington, weekly at Shrewsbury and Oswestry, and once a month at Whitchurch, Ludlow and Bridgnorth. In addition, under an arrangement made by the Church Stretton Care Committee, four sessions were held for examination of contacts and 57 attendances were made. Below are particulars of attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries :—

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.	No. of Cases who attended during the year.		SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES.			Total Attend- ances.
	Total.	For the first time.	Notified Cases.	Non-notified Cases.		
				Contacts.	Suspects.	
Shrewsbury     ...     ..	311	203	871	124	325	1320
Oswestry     ..     ..     ..	190	68	602	65	82	749
Wellington     ..     ..	555	209	2354	186	341	2881
Whitchurch     ..     ..	34	10	29	19	24	72
Ludlow     ..     ..     ..	58	34	71	33	43	147
Bridgnorth     ..     ..	95	44	92	42	39	173
	1243	568	4019	469	854	5342



**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and the Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62).**—No action under these regulations was taken during the year.

**Dr. Watkin**, in considering the probable effects of war in Europe as regards Tuberculosis observes :—

“ If peace is maintained between the European powers, the decline of Tuberculosis in this country may be expected to continue, but if war comes it will almost certainly bring an increase in the disease.

“ That an increase in Tuberculosis is one of the by-products of modern war on a large scale is shown by the statistics for this and other European countries for 1918.

“ In the event of the outbreak of war, therefore, it would be very unwise to curtail the anti-tuberculosis services. It is true that some institutions in the more vulnerable parts of the country might have to close down, but this would have to be compensated by increased accommodation elsewhere. Members of the fighting forces discharged for Tuberculosis, munition workers and the public would expect and demand adequate provision for their treatment. In areas such as Shropshire, where the population would be re-inforced by an influx of refugees, it is likely that the facilities for sanatorium treatment, early diagnosis, supervision of infectious cases, pneumothorax clinics, etc., would have to be increased, not diminished.”

Commenting on the arrangements in this county for the surgical treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, **Dr. Watkin** says :—

“As regards special operative treatment which is necessary in some cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the need is being met to some extent by sending patients to the Brompton Hospital, London.”

### ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

There is a central hospital at Park Hall, Oswestry, and after-care clinics are held weekly at Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wellington; fortnightly at Bridgnorth, Dawley, Ellesmere, Iron-bridge, Ludlow, Market Drayton, Newport, Oakengates, Wem, and Whitchurch.

**Attendances at Clinics.**—The following table gives particulars of the attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinics during 1938. It will be observed that the great preponderance of cases are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, who have been found to be in need of treatment as a result of school medical inspection. The cases over sixteen years of age show an increase upon the figures for 1936 and 1937, which may be taken as indicating that a large proportion of the school-discovered cases continue to need treatment after leaving school. The tuberculous cases which are of all ages, are the smallest in number, but their attendances at the clinics as a rule extend over a very prolonged period.

**Attendances at Orthopaedic After-Care Clinics, 1938.**

Age Groups.	On Books 1/1/38.	Admitted during 1938.	No. Treated during 1938.	Discharged during 1938.	On Books 31/12/38.	On Appliance Supervision 31/12/38.	Attendances during 1938.
Under 5 years ..	236	207	443	165	278	..	1,961
5—16 years ..	730	458	1,188	417	763	8	5,274
Over 16 years ..	648	460	1,108	409	583	116	3,524
T.B. cases, all ages ..	155	53	208	44	137	27	997
Totals ..	1,769	1,178	*2,947	1,035	1,761	151	11,756

\* The total number of individual patients was 2,842.

Owing to age alterations and changes of diagnosis, 105 patients are included in more than one group.

**Cases admitted to Hospital.**—Conditions and defects of such a nature that they cannot be adequately dealt with at the After-Care Centres, are admitted for treatment to the Orthopaedic Hospital, particulars of which are given below. The average number of beds occupied was 61, an increase of 4 on the previous year.

*Tuberculous Cases.*—The number of tuberculous cases admitted was 34, a decrease of 33 on the previous year. Of the cases dealt with under this Scheme, 8 were diagnosed as suffering from affections of the spine, 10 of the hip, and 16 from affections of the other bones and joints.

**Cases admitted to the Orthopaedic Hospital during the year and paid for by the Public Health and Education Committees.**

Disease.							Under 5 years of age.	5—16 years of age.	*Over 16 years of age.	Total.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	23	34
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Osteomyelitis and Epiphysitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
<i>Congenital Defects and Deformities :—</i>										
(a) Feet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7
(b) Hip	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(c) Neck	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
(d) Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
<i>Acquired Deformities of :—</i>										
(a) Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
(b) Knees	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
(c) Feet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	24
(d) Hip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Injuries :—</i>										
(a) Bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	15	18
(b) Joints	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	10
<i>Deformities due to nerve lesions :—</i>										
(a) Poliomyelitis (new cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
(a) Poliomyelitis (old cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
(b) Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
<i>Other diseases :—</i>										
(a) Arthritis (septic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	7
(b) Peroneal Tubercle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total for 1938							17	62	68	147
Total for 1937							23	113	21	157

\* This column includes 45 Non-Tuberculous Adult cases, admitted since 1st May, 1938, which formerly were dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee. These cases account for the increase in the average number of beds occupied during the year and paid for by the Public Health Committee.



The following table shows the apportionment of the cases treated in the Orthopaedic Hospital and the number of beds occupied by each class of case in five-yearly averages since 1921, and for 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 separately :—

**Cases Treated and Average Number of Beds occupied in Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.**

						1921—1925	1926—1930	1931—1935	Totals for the years			
									1935	1936	1937	1938
Tuberculosis	Cases treated (average)					91	80	59	55	56	67	46
	Av. No. of beds .. ..					40	33	27	26	28	30	35
Med. Inspection	Cases treated (average)					68	69	68	67	63	105	68
	Av. No. of beds .. ..					14	13	11	15	19	26	16
Child Welfare	Cases treated (average)					32	21	13	13	18	8	10
	Av. No. of beds .. ..					8	5	3	3	5	1	4
Non-Tb. Adults	Cases treated (average)					..	..	..	..	..	..	45
	Av. No. of beds .. ..					..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total .. .. .						191	170	140	135	137	180	169
Average No. of beds .. .. .						62	51	41	44	52	57	61

The cost to the County Council of hospital treatment of Orthopaedic cases is shown below. The variations in the cost in the five-yearly periods do not exactly correspond with the number of beds occupied as shown above, the explanation being that the figures for patients and beds occupied refer to calendar years, whereas the cost of treatment represents payments made during the financial year.

**Cost of Treatment of Cases in Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.**

Scheme.				Average 1921—25	Average 1926—30	Average 1931—35	Totals for years			
							1935	1936	1937	1938
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tuberculosis .. ..				5,068	4,269	3,122	3,242	3,242	4,332	3,295
Med. Inspection .. ..				2,198	1,608	1,323	1,283	1,402	2,066	1,726
Child Welfare .. ..				1,051	778	331	369	677	238	464
Non-Tb. Adults .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	944
Annual average cost ..				8,317	6,655	4,776	4,894	5,321	6,636	6,429

*Public Assistance Cases.*—In addition to the cases treated by the Public Health and Education Committees, 5 cases of non-tuberculous deformities in persons over 16 years of age were treated wholly or partly by the Public Assistance Committee at a total cost of £39 18s. 8d. The average length of stay of these cases in the hospital was 27.4 days. These cases were taken over from the Public Assistance Committee by the Public Health Committee on the 1st May, 1938, and the relevant figures have been incorporated in the foregoing statistics for the remainder of the year, both calendar and financial.



## MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

**Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.**—At the end of the year 57 licences to produce Tuberculin Tested milk and 595 licences to produce Accredited milk had been issued by the County Council. The position as compared with previous years is as follows :—

Licensed to produce :—				1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	8	9	11	15	20	30	36	57
* Accredited Milk	..	..	..	11	12	17	14	390	522	542	595

\* Previous to 1936 its equivalent was designated “ Grade A ” Milk.

Fifteen of the fifty-seven producers of Tuberculin Tested milk and twenty-one of the five hundred and ninety-five Accredited milk producers have also been granted bottling licences by the County Council.

*Suspension and Revocation of Licences.*—During the year the licences of nineteen Accredited milk producers were cancelled because their milk did not comply with the standard of cleanliness specified in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

In addition, the licence of one producer of Accredited milk was revoked owing to the fact that he failed to comply with the conditions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, in their application to his premises.

*Veterinary Examination of Herds.*—By Section 19 of the Agricultural Act, 1937, the functions of the County Council Veterinary Staff under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders and other enactments relating to Milk and Dairies were transferred to Veterinary Inspectors appointed and controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from the 1st April, 1938.

**Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938.**—Under this Order, which came into force on the 1st April, 1938, a milk producer who applies for a licence to produce designated milk is responsible for making his own arrangements for the initial clinical examinations and tuberculin tests, all subsequent examinations and tests being made by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Below are particulars of pre-licence tuberculin tests and clinical examinations carried out during the year :—

### *Applications for a Tuberculin Tested Milk Licence.*

Number of Herds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Number of tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691
Number of reacting animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Number found to be suffering from non-tuberculous conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

### *Applications for an Accredited Milk Licence.*

Number of herds inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Number of animals clinically examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,049
Number of animals found to be suffering from—									
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other pathological conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

The cows found to be suffering from a tuberculous condition were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, and those suffering from other pathological conditions were either removed permanently from the herd or temporarily isolated until a certificate had been received from a Veterinary Surgeon that they could be returned to the herd.

*Inspection of Premises.*—The County Sanitary Inspector made 1,347 visits to farms during the year.

*Erection of New Cowsheds and Dairies.*—During the year, 50 new cowsheds and 60 new dairies were erected on farms of milk producers who afterwards qualified for a licence to produce designated milk.

**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**—Previous to the taking over of the Veterinary Services by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on 1st April, 1938, no arrangements had been made by the County Council for the routine veterinary examination of dairy herds under Article 8 of this Order.

During the year there were 13 notifications that milk from this County was being produced under unclean conditions. The producers were immediately communicated with, and the District Medical Officer of Health and Agricultural (Education) Department were informed with a view to suitable action being taken to bring about an improvement in the conditions and methods of milk production.

**Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.**—During the year 35 reports were received from Medical Officers of Health that tubercle bacilli had been found in milk produced in this County. The herds involved in these complaints were examined and 34 cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. The investigation into seven of the complaints had not been completed at the end of the year.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**—The Tuberculosis Order of 1938, which revoked the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, came into operation on 1st April, 1938. The effect of this Order was to transfer the functions of Veterinary Inspectors of local authorities to Veterinary Inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, thus making the Ministry responsible for the slaughter of affected cattle and for the payment of compensation.

**Examination of Milk.**—*Routine Sampling.*—The Official Sampler takes samples of milk from every Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk producer at least once a quarter, and more frequently in certain cases if the reports on the samples indicate that this is necessary.

Of the 124 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk taken, 20 proved unsatisfactory, and of the 1,597 samples of "Accredited" milk, 399 were found to be unsatisfactory. In addition, 290 "Qualifying" samples of milk were collected, 91 of which proved to be unsatisfactory.

The producers from whom unsatisfactory samples were obtained were referred to the Agricultural Department for instruction in the methods of clean milk production, where the number of unsatisfactory samples in any particular case showed this action to be desirable.

**Milk in Schools Scheme.**—This scheme requires that all milk supplied to schools should be approved by the School Medical Officer; and the Board of Education states in Circular 1437 that "where a supply of efficiently pasteurised milk is available, such milk should in all cases be provided. In other areas, all possible precautions should be taken to ensure as far as practicable the safety of the supply. Owing to the difficulty of securing supplies of milk for the school children, the words "all possible precautions" have had to be interpreted as meaning anything more than ordinary milk. While it can be argued that almost any milk is better than no milk, it is felt that some standard must be maintained; and while preference is always given to the higher grade of milk, Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Pasteurised or Boiled Milk will all alike be approved. The standard required for approval cannot, therefore, be regarded as a rigid or unreasonable one.



The following are the particulars with regard to the progress of this Scheme in this County, and it is gratifying to note the large increase in the number of children for whom Tuberculin Tested Milk is now available.

Total number of children on the Registers of the Secondary and Elementary Schools in this County .. .. .	29,033
Number of children on the Registers of the Schools which are obtaining milk under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme .. .. .	18,774
Grades of milk supplied to these schools with the number of children for whom each Special grade is available :—	

	1938	1937	1936
Tuberculin Tested Milk	4,917	4,946	1,235
Accredited Milk ..	6,630	7,000	9,825
Pasteurised Milk ..	6,836	5,518	5,847
Boiled Milk .. ..	391	478	535
	18,774	17,942	17,442

### MENTAL HEALTH.

**Mental Treatment Act, 1930.**—The three Authorities in the County—the County Council, the Borough of Shrewsbury, and the Borough of Wenlock—concluded an Agreement early in 1937, setting up a Joint Committee for the purpose of discharging the functions under Section 6 of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, viz. :—

- (i) Investigation of the needs of the whole area.
- (ii) Provision of accommodation for the reception and treatment of voluntary or temporary patients.
- (iii) Treatment of out-patients at clinics or elsewhere.
- (iv) Arrangements for after-care of patients on completion of treatment for mental illness.

The Medical Superintendent of the Salop Mental Hospital (Dr. S. Hughes) acts as Medical Officer to the Joint Committee and is responsible for medical attendance at the weekly Clinic which has been held at the Royal Salop Infirmary since 26th October, 1937. Where in-patient treatment is found desirable, either on a voluntary or temporary basis, admission to the Salop Mental Hospital is recommended. It is hoped shortly to have a special block available and set apart for such persons.

*Detention of Cases.*—The Mental Treatment Act confers means of dealing with cases of mental disease elsewhere than at a specialised institution. In the following tables, a summary is given of the distribution of persons in this category.

**TABLE I.**  
**Cases detained under Section 19 (i) of Mental Treatment Act, 1930.**

Public Assistance Institutions.	1936			1937			1938			1939		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.
Bishop's Castle .. .. .	3	5	8	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	5	8
Church Stretton .. .. .	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Ludlow .. .. .	3	3	6	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	2	4
Madeley .. .. .	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Market Drayton .. .. .	—	4	4	—	6	6	—	5	5	—	5	5
Newport .. .. .	—	2	2	—	7	7	—	16	16	—	16	16
Oswestry .. .. .	3	6	9	2	6	8	2	4	6	2	4	6
Shifnal .. .. .	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	—	2
Wellington .. .. .	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Whitchurch .. .. .	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6
	15	33	48	15	39	54	13	44	57	14	42	56

**TABLE II.**  
**Age Group Analysis of Institutional Cases.**

Groups.	1936			1937			1938			1939		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.
Under 30 .. ..	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
30—40 .. ..	3	6	9	2	7	9	2	7	9	—	4	4
40—50 .. ..	5	10	15	5	8	13	4	10	14	5	8	13
50—60 .. ..	3	8	11	2	12	14	2	11	13	3	17	20
Over 60 .. ..	3	9	12	4	12	16	4	16	20	5	13	18
	15	33	48	15	39	54	13	44	57	14	42	56

**TABLE III.**  
**Particulars of Cases in their own Homes.**

Age Groups.	1936			1937			1938			1939		
	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.	M.	F.	Totals.
Under 30 .. ..	2	—	2	1	1	2	3	—	3	1	—	1
30—40 .. ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	1
40—50 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
50—60 .. ..	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Over 60 .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
	5	4	9	4	5	9	6	5	11	4	5	9

**Lunacy Act, 1890.**—To relieve the pressure on the accommodation for female patients at the Salop Mental Hospital, an arrangement is in force for the reception at Newport P.A. Institution of women certified under the provisions of Section 25 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. Separation from other inmates is not deemed necessary and has not been found advisable, and, if any of them should prove unsuitable to remain at the Institution, return to the Mental Hospital would be quickly brought about.

From the following statement, supplied by the Medical Officer of the Institution, full particulars may be gathered of the nature of the provision made :—

*“ Medical Supervision.*—The women are seen every Thursday, and their progress reviewed. I also take any report on the first Tuesday of each month when I go to the Institution for the examination of casuists. Any developments or alteration is reported to me by telephone, in the interim periods, and if necessary patients are visited.

*“ Occupational Activities.*—The women undertake light ward work, including sweeping, polishing, dusting and some scrubbing, light work in the Laundry and Kitchen and knitting and sewing.

*“ Average number of cases* is sixteen.

*“ Basis of selection for admission.*—The cases are not selected by the Newport Institution, but are sent from the Salop Mental Hospital. They are mild cases of a chronic nature, without dangerous symptoms.

*“ There has never been any cause to refuse cases* owing to lack of beds.

*“ Daily Routine of Cases.*—Rise at 6-45 a.m. Bed at 8 p.m. Breakfast at 7-30 a.m. Dinner 12 noon. Supper at 5-0 p.m. With an extra cup of tea during the morning, afternoon and evening for those who want it. Breakfast at 7-45 a.m. on Sundays. The patients have the wireless and gramophone, and are taken for walks regularly, and on Saturdays are often taken to the Pictures. Other routine work, see above.

*“ With regard to the general usefulness of the accommodation,* the Institution fulfils a definite need.

*“ I am satisfied that the women in it are well cared for and, taken as a whole and bearing in mind the nature of their complaints, they are happy.”*



**Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.**—Mental deficiency is defined as a “condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind existing before the age of eighteen years, whether arising from inherent causes or induced by disease or injury.” The Mental Deficiency Acts provide powers and impose duties with regard to those defectives who come within one of certain specified categories indicative of neglect in some form or other, and are thus said to be “subject to be dealt with.”

*Administrative Details.*—The following are the brief statistical details of the main administrative facts of the year 1938 :—

<i>Ascertainment :</i>	Admitted to an Institution .. .. .	6
	Placed under Statutory supervision .. .. .	9
	Placed under friendly supervision .. .. .	50
<i>Special Action :</i>	Temporarily detained in a place of safety .. .. .	6
<i>Institutional Provision :</i>	Admitted to Institutions for first time .. .. .	14
	Transferred from one Institution to another .. .. .	7
	Transferred from State Institution to Colony for Defectives..	0
	Transferred from Guardianship to Institution .. .. .	2
	Licences issued .. .. .	24
	Transferred to Guardianship .. .. .	4
	Order discharged .. .. .	2
	Died in Institution .. .. .	1
<i>Guardianship Provision :</i>	Placed under Guardianship for first time .. .. .	5
	Died whilst under Guardianship .. .. .	1
	Order discharged .. .. .	1
<i>Statutory Supervision :</i>	Average No. of visits by Health Visitors per quarter ..	492
	Average No. of cases under supervision .. .. .	210

*Annual Statistics.*—The following are the particulars relating to all defectives (classified according to degree of defect) who had been ascertained up to 31st December, 1938 :—

Degree of Defect.	Grand Totals.	Under 7.		7—16.		16—30.		Over 30.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Moral Defective .. .. .	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	3
Feeble-minded .. .. .	1179	13	12	30	23	399	258	181	263	623	556
Imbeciles .. .. .	248	8	1	52	25	64	59	23	16	147	101
Idiots .. .. .	39	..	2	5	8	11	7	3	3	19	20
Totals .. .. .	1473	21	15	87	56	476	325	209	284	793	680
		36		143		801		493		1473	

The above mental defectives, classified according to provision made, have been dealt with as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Certified Institutions for Mental Defectives .. .. .	98	115	213
On licence from Certified Institutions for Mental Defectives ..	6	10	16
In State Institutions or licensed therefrom .. .. .	6	8	14
Under guardianship .. .. .	7	15	22
Under statutory supervision .. .. .	132	104	236
Under friendly (annual) supervision .. .. .	452	327	779
In Public Assistance Institutions .. .. .	33	48	81
In Salop Mental Hospital .. .. .	59	53	112
	793	680	1473

All cases which had to be dealt with "by Order" up to 31st December, 1938, may be classified according to the reasons for taking action as follows:—

Representation by parent or inadequacy of home care and training .. .. .	68
Found neglected .. .. .	60
In Special Schools but requiring care beyond the age of 16 .. .. .	41
Found without visible means of support .. .. .	39
Undergoing imprisonment or found guilty of a criminal offence .. .. .	21
Over the age of 7 and notified by the L.E.A. as uneducable .. .. .	17
In a Public Assistance Institution at the time of giving birth to an illegitimate child	13
In a Mental Hospital but suitable for transfer .. .. .	4

263

\* Placed in Certified Institutions by parents .. .. . 2

265

\* Responsibility transferred from P.A. Committee.

### Institutions accommodating Salop Patients.

Name of Institution.	Address.	Total		No. of Patients.						Moral Defective.		Provision made.
		M	F	F.M.		Imb.		Idiot		M	F	
Ashton House .. .. .	Birkenhead .. .. .	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	a, b, j, r, s.
Brentry Colony .. .. .	Nr. Bristol .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a, c, d, g, i, j, n, p, k, n, s.
Caersws Poor Law .. .. .	Montgomeryshire	16	10	..	1	15	7	1	2	..	..	c, j, s.
Church Stretton Poor Law	Salop .. .. .	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	a, b, c, e, j, n, s.
Forden Poor Law .. .. .	Montgomeryshire	7	19	1	14	5	3	1	2	..	..	a, c, d, e, j, m, s.
Girls' Village Home .. .. .	Essex .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	b, j, p, s.
Hortham Colony .. .. .	Nr. Bristol .. .. .	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	a, b, c, d, e, g, i, j, k, l, o, p, s.
Howbeck House .. .. .	West Hartlepool	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	b, j, l, s.
Madeley Poor Law .. .. .	Salop .. .. .	9	13	4	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	a, b, c, d, e, i, j, l, n, s.
Midland Counties .. .. .	Nr. Birmingham	24	..	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	c, g, k, j, n, s.
Moss Side .. .. .	Nr. Liverpool .. .. .	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(State Institution).
Mount Tabor .. .. .	Hampshire .. .. .	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	b, c, d, k, m, r, s.
Princess Christian's Farm Colony .. .. .	Kent .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	i, j, s.
Rampton .. .. .	Notts .. .. .	..	5	7	3	5	..	2	..	2	..	(State Institution).
St. Catherine's Home .. .. .	Durham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a, b, c, j, k, m, n, o, r, s.
St. Mary's Home .. .. .	Hants. .. .. .	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	a, b, c, j, k, n, o, r, s.
Sandlebridge (Mary Dendy Home) .. .. .	Cheshire .. .. .	24	18	17	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	b, c, f, g, j, l, p, q, s.
Seafeld House .. .. .	Nr. Liverpool .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	c, j, k, l, o, p, r, s, t, u.
Stoke Park Colony .. .. .	Nr. Bristol .. .. .	9	9	4	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	b, c, j, k, o, p, q, s.
Worcester Municipal Home .. .. .	Worcester .. .. .	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, j, k, l, m, n.
Whittington Hall .. .. .	Chesterfield .. .. .	..	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	c, d, j, k, o, p, q, s.
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	104	123	54	96	45	22	3	4	2	1	
Total No. of Patients on licence .. .. .	.. .. .	6	10	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Under guardianship .. .. .	.. .. .	7	15	4	15	2	..	1	..	..	..	
		117	148	64	121	47	22	4	4	2	1	

### Provision made.

a=Laundry Work; b=House or Domestic Work; c=Handicrafts (raffia, brush-making, chair-caning, mat-making, rug-making, sewing, crotchet work, needlework, embroidery, carpentry); d=Garden Work; e=Ward Work; f=Cooking or Kitchen Work; g=Shoe Repairing; h=Tailoring; i=Farm Work; j=Walks and Games; k=Physical Exercises; l=Cinema Shows; m=Fortnight's Holiday annually; n=Wireless and Gramophone Entertainments; o=Dances, etc.; p=Guide or Scout Troop; q=Band; r=Pocket money given; s=Regular Religious Instruction; t=Poultry-keeping; u=Painting.



It will be seen from the table above that there are two institutions in the County which have accommodation for a limited number of beds. Concerning Madeley Institution, **Dr. W. W. Sinclair** writes :—

“ On the various occasions on which I have had to visit Madeley Institution—often without giving previous notice—I have been impressed with the interest taken in the patients and the endeavours of the staff to promote their welfare.

“ Females are chiefly engaged in the laundry, whilst males undertake useful jobs out of doors. All appeared to me to be well-fed, happy and comfortable.

“ Facilities for services and musical entertainments are provided in a hall, in the main building. Occupational activity deserves special mention, particularly handwork, needlework, and rug-making, in which a relatively high standard has been attained. Apart from the beneficial effect upon the patients of this exercise in self-expression, many of the articles would command a commercial price. More spectacular evidence of the successful direction of the limited capacity of mental defectives is afforded by the beautiful rockery which fronts the nurses' home and is decked by various blooms and flowering shrubs. Under the guidance of the Master (Mr. Hopley), the defectives have been enabled to give a delightful and attractive setting to this part of the Institution.

“ The Master has several cases out on licence—probably the number is greater than from any other Institution so far as Salop is concerned. He has invariably shown how anxious he is that patients who are worthy of the opportunity of restoration to the community either in suitable service or under guardianship should not remain without a trial, an attitude which adds to the extent and usefulness of the functions of the Institution, whilst releasing accommodation for meeting other urgent needs. As an emergency reception base in the past, this Institution has been invaluable, and the co-operation of the Master has always been given in full measure.”

Despite the fact that neither Madeley nor Church Stretton Institution has been specially constructed for mental deficiency purposes, the mental defectives there appear to be very well looked after, and additional interest is brought into their lives by periodical visits to picture houses, by an Annual Outing, and by treats or entertainments of one kind or another.

*County Institutional Provision.*—While it has not been possible to provide, in the particular manner laid down by the Mental Deficiency Acts, institutional accommodation for all mental defectives known to be in need of such care and control, it can be said that, of mental defectives not dealt with under the Acts and known to be in need of such special provision, only one was in June of this year outside an institution of one kind or another.

**School Cases.**—The following are particulars of mentally defective children (educable) under the Education Committee on 31st December, 1938 :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Special Schools .. .. .	7	15	22
Awaiting admission to a Special School ..	1	—	1
Under supervision of School Nurses ..	96	42	138
	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 161

There are in addition 97 school children, 53 boys and 44 girls, whose mental condition has been called in question, of whom it has been estimated that 50 per cent. will prove to be feeble-minded. It has thus been calculated that there is a total of 209 feeble-minded children under the Local Education Authority.

*Supervision of Licence and Guardianship Cases.*—Early in the year, a beginning was made with a local Scheme for bringing all licence and guardianship cases in the County under the routine observation of one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Council. Pressure of other duties has necessarily curtailed the time available for this purpose, but in the circumstances the arrangement has functioned quite well, and visits were paid to an average of 9 guardianship patients and 3 licence patients.

*Supervision of Retarded Children.*—From time to time Moral Welfare and Probation Workers have called attention to certain adolescents constituting “social problems” who—it has subsequently been discovered—left school classified as very backward, or not then certifiable. Mental investigation quite frequently established the desirability of training either in a Certified Institution or in a Farm Colony or similar Home. To enable guidance to be forthcoming at an earlier stage, a Scheme was put into operation for maintaining contact, through the Health Visitors, with those dull and backward scholars whose after-career in the opinion of the School Medical Inspector should be watched. During the year, 16 males and 17 females came under this form of friendly supervision; three (1 female and 2 males) were certified as feeble-minded after the failure of efforts at social restitution; one went to an ordinary training home (female), nineteen retained wage-earning work (11 males and 8 females), and ten were unemployed (3 males and 7 females).

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

**Arrangements for Treatment and Diagnosis.**—The Venereal Diseases Scheme consists of—

- (1) Provision of Treatment at—
  - (a) The County Council Clinic, Shrewsbury.
  - (b) The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.
  - (c) Arrangements with the surrounding Hospitals.
  - (d) Arrangements whereby girls can be sent for treatment and training to a Home at Wolverhampton provided by the Lichfield Diocesan Society. The Home also provides treatment for pregnant women suffering from venereal disease.
- (2) Arrangements for supplying Salvarsan Substitutes to Medical Practitioners.
- (3) Provision for facilities for diagnosis in connection with the Birmingham and Bristol Universities and at the County Clinic.

Statistical information relating to the year's work is given below:—

#### Cases of Venereal Disease Treated in 1938.

Cases suffering from	At Shrewsbury Clinic.										At Wolverhampton.†			
	Cases.					Attendances.					* Cases.		Attendances.	
	M. 1938	M. 1937	F. 1938	F. 1937	Total. 1938	Total. 1937	M. 1938	M. 1937	F. 1938	F. 1937	Total. 1938	Total. 1937	1938	1937
Syphilis .. .. .	54	53	79	81	133	134	475	487	773	795	1248	1282	..	..
Soft Chancre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1729	1443.
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	155	177	62	69	217	246	1442	1216	720	702	2162	1918	4	6
Other conditions .. .. .	40	35	30	21	70	56	93	65	38	45	131	110	9	8
Totals .. .. .	249	265	171	171	420	436	2010	1768	1531	1542	3541	3310	13	14
Increase (+) decrease (—) ..	—16		0		—16		+242		—11		+231		—1	+286

\* These numbers only refer to cases attending for the first time in the year concerned.

† Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

*Cleveland House, Wolverhampton.*—This Hostel is available for girls and women suffering from venereal disease who cannot receive proper treatment in their own homes. During the year one case of syphilis and five cases of gonorrhoea were admitted from this County.

#### Examination of Pathological Specimens.

Nature of Test.	Shrewsbury.	Birmingham.	Bristol.	Wolverhampton.
For detection of gonococci .. .. .	208	29	9	213
For detection of spirochetes .. .. .	..	1	..	1
For Wassermann reactions .. .. .	..	236	155	40
For gonococcal infection .. .. .	..	3	..	16



### BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE.

Under an arrangement with the County Council, Birmingham University undertakes the examination of specimens sent for the purpose of diagnosis of disease.

In addition to the work done in connection with Venereal Disease referred to on page 48, the following examinations were made :—

	Pos.	Neg.	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli (Sputum) .. .. .	33	287	320
„ „ (Sputum—Culture) .. .. .	—	1	1
„ „ (Cerebro-spinal Fluid) .. .. .	1	6	7
„ „ (Pus from Gland) .. .. .	—	2	2
„ „ (Urine) .. .. .	1	6	7
„ „ (Faeces) .. .. .	—	1	1
„ „ (Pleural Fluid) .. .. .	—	3	3
Streptococci (Pus from Chest) .. .. .	2	—	2
Haemolytic Streptococci (Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs) ..	4	1	5
„ „ (Faeces) .. .. .	1	—	1
Wassermann Reaction (Cerebro-spinal Fluid) .. .. .	3	1	4
„ „ and Colloidal Gold Test (Cerebro-spinal Fluid) .. .. .	2	—	2
Diphtheria Bacilli (Nose and Throat Swabs) .. .. .	297	2326	2623
„ „ (Pus from Eye Swab) .. .. .	1	—	1
Meningococci (Cerebro-spinal Fluid) .. .. .	—	4	4
Blood for Widal's Reaction .. .. .	7	46	53
Dysentery Bacilli (Faeces) .. .. .	—	3	3
„ „ (Blood) .. .. .	1	1	2
Typhoid-Dysentery Group (Faeces) .. .. .	5	13	18
Bacillus-Coli (Urine) .. .. .	2	—	2
Pneumococci (Cerebro-spinal Fluid) .. .. .	1	—	1
Brucellus Abortus (Blood) .. .. .	1	1	2
Salmonella Group (Blood) .. .. .	1	—	1
„ „ (Faeces) .. .. .	—	1	1
Pathogenic Organisms (Blood) .. .. .	—	1	1
Total for 1938 ..	363	2704	3067
Total for 1937 ..	671	2826	3497

It will be observed from the above table that the bulk of this work consists of examination of swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli. As the outbreaks of diphtheria in schools can only be effectively controlled by extensive swabbing, no considerations should be allowed to set a limit to this work.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

By arrangement with the Chief Constable for Shropshire samples of food and drugs are taken by the County Police under the Food and Drugs Acts and are sent to the County Analyst for examination. Particulars of the year's work are given below :—

Description of Samples.	Number taken.	Number below standard.	Adulteration and Remarks.	Action taken.
Jam .. ..	17	2	One 4 per cent. deficient in Fruit Content. One 2 per cent. deficient in soluble solids .. .. .	Vendor informed. Vendor informed.
Pepper .. ..	16	..		
Brawn .. ..	6	..		
Sausage .. ..	12	1	40 parts of Sulphur dioxide per million parts sausage .. ..	Cautioned.
Vinegar .. ..	10	1	.28 per cent. deficient in acetic acid	Vendor informed.
Pressed Beef ..	1	..		
Lard .. ..	6	..		
Potted Meat ..	6	..		
Milk .. ..	85	7	Three slightly deficient in solids not fat .. .. . Two slightly deficient in solids not fat .. .. . One slightly deficient in solids not fat. No evidence of added water .. .. . One 26 per cent. deficient in fat ..	Vendor informed. Vendor informed. Vendor informed. Fined £1 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £3 9s. 7d. Special Costs.

### BLIND PERSONS ACTS.

The Blind may be considered as comprised in three classes—those under 5 years of age, those between 5 and 16 years, and those over 16 years of age.

*Those under five years of age* come automatically under the supervision of the Health Visitors as part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. *Those between 5 and 16 years of age* are primarily the concern of the Elementary Education Authority, who make provision for them by sending them to a Special School for the Blind. *As regards those over 16 years of age*, the Higher Education Committee arrange for the training of such as are capable of learning an occupation which is likely to enable them partly or wholly to support themselves. On completion of training, they qualify for inclusion in the Home Workers' Scheme of the County Council under which the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind arranges for the necessary supervision, supplies materials at cost price, assists with their work, helps disposal of the articles for which they are unable to find a sale and, in addition, augments their wages.

Unemployable blind persons, and also others whose needs are not otherwise adequately provided for, come directly under the County Council Scheme for the Domiciliary Relief of the Blind.



**Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.**—The Annual Report on the Home Workers supervised by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind under the County Scheme shows that during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1939, an average of 10 visits were paid to each of the twenty-seven persons concerned, whose income consisted of earnings averaging 12s. 10d. weekly, supplemented by an average weekly augmentation of 12s. 10d. The occupations followed were :—Basket-makers 10, Machine knitters 6, Boot repairers 5, Brushmakers 3, Piano tuners 3.

**Shropshire Association for the Blind.**—This Association (which received a grant of £918 from the County Council), exercises a general supervision over the welfare of all blind persons, and the Hon. Secretary is responsible for drawing the attention of the County Council to blind persons eligible for benefit under one or other of the schemes.

In the Annual Report on the work of the Association it is stated :—

“ The importance of teaching the blind to read and write embossed type has been borne in mind. All suitable persons have been encouraged to take up this occupation, and it is satisfactory to report a number of successful pupils who get a great deal of pleasure from their new accomplishment. These are made members of the National Library for the Blind, from which they are supplied regularly with a choice from a splendid range of literature. In a number of cases the cost of the postage on these books is defrayed by the Association.

“ The Association is considering the possibility of providing some time in the future, a small home for those blind who for one reason or another are left without a home of their own.

“ It is always a matter of great difficulty to find suitable lodgings for an elderly blind person, and at this stage of Blind welfare, it should not be necessary for any blind person to enter a Poor Law Institution as an ordinary resident.

“ It has been agreed, therefore, that an effort ought to be made when funds permit to establish in Shrewsbury a Home for a limited number of aged Blind who have no relatives. As a beginning, the Committee have agreed to a special contribution being made from the Association's Funds.”

**Domiciliary Relief of the Blind.**—In consequence of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, which removed the responsibility for relieving the needs of the necessitous blind *and their dependants* from the scope of the Public Assistance Committee, a revision of the Scheme of the Public Health Committee became overdue. At the July meeting of the County Council, the following decisions in this matter were approved :—

*Scale of Maintenance.*—The income of a blind householder is to be made up to a maximum of 15s. 0d. a week, with the addition of a sum equivalent to the weekly rent, and family allowances of 7s. 6d. for the wife or other adult dependant, 5s. 0d. for the first child, and 3s. 0d. for every other child.

A blind son or daughter, classifiable as a dependant, is entitled to a maximum income of 10s. 0d. a week.

Every other blind person may apply to have his income made up to 15s. 0d. a week. No grant will be made without prior proof of necessity.

*Administration.*

All incidental enquiries are to be undertaken by the Home Teachers of the Shropshire Association for the Blind, and a report furnished upon a detailed form.

Assessments are subject to the control of the Public Health (Finance) Sub-Committee. Payments are made by cheque, sent in advance at fortnightly intervals.

The expenditure on the Service during the year 1938—39 totalled £2,445 13s. 1d., as compared with £1,388 for the previous year.

**Register of Blind Persons.**—A Card Index which serves as a Register is kept in the County Health Offices and for some years past no new case has been added until a certificate of blindness has been given by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology, the only exception being that the certificates of County Council Medical Officers are accepted where a person is obviously blind, and is prevented by infirmity from being examined elsewhere than at home.

The following is a summary of the causes of blindness as given on such certificates received up to 31st December, 1938 :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Congenital Defects .. ..	18	22	40
Infectious and Bacterial .. ..	7	10	17
Traumatic and Chemical .. ..	12	3	15
General Diseases .. ..	70	67	137
Primary Cause unknown .. ..	50	62	112
	157	164	321

*Particulars of Blind Persons on the Register of the Blind on 31st March, 1939.*—The following are the particulars of the blind persons in the County, as supplied by the Secretary for the Shropshire Association of the Blind :—

#### I.—REGISTRATION.

Number on Register 31/3/38 .. ..	384
Ascertained .. ..	65
Transferred to Salop .. ..	5
	70
Deaths .. ..	34
Transferred to other Counties .. ..	6
Taken off Register for other reasons .. ..	4
	44
	26
Total on Register 31/3/39 .. ..	410

#### II.—CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION.

Children under 5 .. ..	3
Employed as Home Workers .. ..	27
St. Dunstan's Workers .. ..	10
In Institutions and Homes .. ..	22
In training (adults) .. ..	5
In Special Schools .. ..	13
Independents .. ..	13
Unemployables .. ..	317
	410

**Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926.**—Certificates issued to enable blind persons to obtain free wireless licences numbered 267—159 in respect of blind men, and 108 in respect of women.

### EDUCATION IN HEALTH.

**Talks on Health.**—Pressure of other duties is the great limiting factor in routine health propaganda work by members of the Public Health Department. During the year, however, 94 lectures were given in schools at the close of medical inspections by the Assistant School Medical Officers. In the Child Welfare Centres 245 were given by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors in attendance. The Inspector of Midwives, who also holds the position of County Health Lecturer, gave 12 lectures at various Women's Institutes. Five lectures were given by the Tuberculosis Medical Officers. In addition, 14 lectures were also given under the auspices of the Shropshire Branch of the Midwives' Institute, towards which a grant of £5 was made by the County Council.





*Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.*—From the 1st January, 1939, it is the duty of the County Council under this Act to contribute £1 per house for forty years in respect of houses provided by Local Authorities for the agricultural population and for which the Minister has undertaken to make an annual contribution of £10 for forty years. Below are particulars of the houses in respect of which the County Council has promised to make this contribution :—

**Houses approved under Section 7, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.**

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>Date approved by County Council.</i>
Wenlock Borough .. .. .	6	5/11/38
Atcham Rural .. .. .	3	6/5/39

The duty of administering the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts has been delegated in this county to the District Councils. In some Rural Districts, notably in Atcham, Clun and Wellington, a great deal has been done under these Acts, and it is unfortunate that some District Councils have not fully taken advantage of the powers which the Acts give to make (subject to certain conditions) grants and loans to owners willing to re-condition and renovate old houses. Undoubtedly, these Acts provide a means in many areas of making houses which are no longer fit for human habitation into suitable dwellings at an economic cost, and in this way contribute an important part to the solution of the housing problem.

The principal matters with regard to housing are referred to in the extracts, given below, from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

**Atcham Rural.**—“ The total number of houses completed, or in hand, since 1926 under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act is 244.

“ Fifty-seven houses were built and completed by the Council during the year, and the number owned at the end of the year was 153. Of the 57, six were for slum clearance, and 51 for relief of overcrowding.”

**Drayton Rural.**—“ No. of houses owned by Local Authority .. .. . 216  
Houses built by Local Authority during the year .. .. . 37  
Houses built by private enterprise during the year .. .. . 4  
Plans for new houses passed in year .. .. . 11

**Ludlow Rural.**—“ Eighteen houses were re-conditioned during the year under the Rural Workers' Act. “ The Council have let the contract for erecting twelve houses at Clee Hill and four at Cleobury Mortimer, and acquired land for the purpose in several parishes.”

**Oswestry Rural.**—“ The provision of houses for Morda is particularly urgent, the conditions in some of the condemned houses where there are large families are very bad indeed.”

**Shifnal Rural.**—“ As a result of a meeting of the Ministry of Health in January, 1938, a Housing Inspector was appointed. Associated with this Officer, a complete survey of the district has been made for Housing. As a result, a Clearance Scheme consisting of seventeen clearance areas comprising over a hundred houses has been prepared, and orders made thereon. In addition, all defective houses in the area are listed, and are to be dealt with immediately by individual demolition or by reconditioning and repair.”

**Wellington Rural.**—“ The Wrockwardine housing scheme has been completed ; this comprised 8 houses ; these dealt with certain cases of slum clearance and overcrowding. Schemes in contemplation and in progress provide for 44 houses at Hadley adjoining the Parkdale Estate, 22 at Lawley Bank, 108 at Mannerley Lane and the Rock, Ketley (tenders are accepted), 50 for Donnington Wood area which are expected to be advertised shortly. These schemes when completed will meet the requirements of the Slum Clearance and Overcrowding programme. Some private development has been seen at Hadley, Ketley and Edgmond.”

**Wem Rural.**—“ A scheme is now progressing for the building of 36 new houses, under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, suitable for members of the Agricultural Population.”

**Bishop's Castle M.B.**—“ The Council built 10 houses during the year on their Kerry Green Housing Estate.”



**Bridgnorth M.B.**—"During the year 33 new houses have been built by this Council. Of these, 20 were for slum clearance purposes, and the rest for general purposes.

"24 new houses have been built in the year by private enterprise."

**Dawley Urban.**—"During the last few years there has been more building done by private enterprise than during the last twenty years, and there are signs that it will continue. 23 new houses have been built by private enterprise.

"The Council have now completed—

115 2-Bedroomed houses.  
211 3-Bedroomed houses.  
38 4-Bedroomed houses.  
6 Bungalows for aged people.

"The inclusive rents rank from 4/1½ to 10/7½ per week. There is still a heavy waiting list and the Council are preparing 2 more lay-outs, one at Horsehay and the other at Malins Lee, for another 80 houses. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the land subject to the consent of the Minister of Health."

**Ludlow M.B.**—"Plans were passed during the year for the erection of 13 houses by private enterprise, and all were completed.

"The Council secured the land necessary for twenty-six houses required to abate overcrowding, and the houses are in the course of erection, and some are now nearing completion."

**Oakengates Urban.**—"In the Annual Report for 1937 notes were made on the existing housing conditions and recommendations given. Since this report some 40 houses have been completed to deal with the overcrowded conditions of the District—the Clearance Scheme presented early in 1937, while under contemplation with contracts provisionally accepted is still to be commenced for building, and the persons to be displaced are still living under the same circumstances.

"During the year there have been numerous complaints and these have to be dealt with palliatively—there being no prospects of re-housing the distressed tenants. Associated with the above complaints are others which come to hand through the County Medical Officer and the Tuberculosis Officer. The undesirability of continuing to house tuberculosis cases under insanitary and overcrowded conditions requires attention and remedy at an early date. Your representative on the County Council has reported on the prevalence of overcrowded conditions with mixed sexes and where there is also a mentally deficient member in family. This is also reported on by the County Medical Officer. As suggested earlier in this Report the scarcity of houses may prevent the full value of the industrial expansion being appreciated locally."

**Oswestry M.B.**—"Number of new houses erected during 1938—62. Of these, 32 were built by the Local Authority and the remaining 30 by other bodies or persons.

"*Slum Clearance.*—91 Demolition Orders had been made and of these 41 had been executed. During 1938 six houses were demolished."

The Medical Officer of Health makes the following remarks in connection with Slum Clearance :—

"In 10 cases ejectment orders were sought against tenants in condemned houses. These were families of ones and twos.

"The application for ejectment orders against elderly people is the unpleasant and invidious duty of the Sanitary Inspector. There have been ten such cases as a result of demolition orders. There can be no question about the necessity for the condemnation of these houses, but alternative accommodation for these old people is difficult to obtain. Some special provision in the Council's housing programme for these old people would enable them to pass the remaining years of their lives in happiness and comfort."

**Shrewsbury M.B.**—"Houses erected by Local Authority—140 (Wingfield Close 120, Heath Gates 20).

"Houses erected by Private Enterprise—478.

"Building activity during 1938 was greater than in any previous year, the total number of houses completed during the year being 618.

"Despite this amount of house building there is still a housing shortage in Shrewsbury for the working classes.

"The Council in approving a report, decided to extend the existing slum clearance programme by the provision of a further 221 houses in addition to providing 50 houses for the abatement of overcrowding."

**Wellington Urban.**—"During the year 23 Clearance Areas involving 120 houses have been officially inspected and represented to the Council who have made Clearance Orders in respect of all. Nine of these areas comprising 48 houses were the subject of a Ministry of Health Enquiry, and the Orders were confirmed."



**Wenlock M.B.**—" Good progress is being made by the Committees in measures for the relief of overcrowding : sixteen houses for this purpose being erected at Broseley, and nearing completion at the end of the year, while the Madeley Committee is commencing a building programme for 52 houses at Madeley, the greater number being for this purpose."

*Repair of Houses.*—" Out of 109 houses found to be in some respects defective, 102 have been repaired satisfactorily, the remainder being in hand at the end of the year. The procedure has been by informal notice, and personal representation."

"A total of 134 Council houses have now been provided for slum clearance purposes, since the inception of the scheme.

" The total number of houses owned by the Council at the end of the year was 441.

" 60 houses were built in the Borough during 1938.

" Since 1926 a total of 25 houses have been built under the Housing Rural Workers Act of 1926."

**Whitchurch Urban.**—" Twenty-four houses were built by private enterprise and one new house was provided by the Council by conversion of an office. The number of houses owned by the Council is 266, or some 14 per cent. of the total in the District."

## WATER SUPPLIES.

The powers enacted in Section 57 (which has since been repealed) of the Local Government Act, 1929, have been re-enacted in Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Table on page 57 gives particulars of the schemes of water supply in respect of which grants have been made or promised by the County Council from January, 1938, to February, 1939.

The following are particulars of the schemes towards the costs of which grants have been promised during the year :—

**Clun Rural District Council.**—*Wentnor Water Supply.*—This scheme, particulars of which were given in my last annual report, has again been under consideration, and in view of the exceptional burden on the parish it has been decided to increase the grant from a lump sum payment of £250 to an annual contribution of 15 per cent. of the ascertained annual cost of maintenance, including loan charges (not exceeding £30), for 30 years.

**Ludlow Rural District Council.**—*Knowbury Water Supply.*—This is an extension of the Clee Hill Water Scheme. The area to be supplied lies in the parish of Caynham which has already been charged with a special rate of 2d. in the £ in respect of the Clee Hill Scheme. The extension will cost £2,335, and the County Council have agreed to make an annual contribution of 15 per cent. of the ascertained annual cost of maintenance, including loan charges (not exceeding £32) for 25 years.

*Crumps Brook Water Supply.*—Water will be obtained from two springs at Crumps Brook and collected into a 1,000 gallons capacity reservoir from which a gravitating supply will be provided for Hopton Bank, Crumps Brook and Hopton Wafers. Approximately 100 houses will be supplied by the scheme, which is estimated to cost £3,600. The County Council has promised an annual contribution of 15 per cent. of the ascertained cost of maintenance, including loan charges (not exceeding £44) for 25 years. It is proposed to charge consumers 3/6 in the £ and in addition to levy a parish rate of 2d. in the £.

*Little Isle and Studley.*—This is supplementary to the Clee Hill Scheme and is considered to be a good scheme. Much anxiety has been occasioned by the shortage of drinking water, which has to be carried from a spring half a mile from the hamlets of Little Isle and Studley. This spring, in times of drought, is practically dry. The scheme will cost £750, and the County Council has promised an annual contribution of £15 13s. 4d. for 30 years. A water rate of 3/6 in the £ will be levied on consumers.



### WATER SCHEMES.

Grants authorised by the County Council under sec. 57, Local Government Act, 1929, and sec. 307, Public Health Act, 1936,  
in respect of Water Schemes.

District Council.	Parish or Parishes.	Scope of Scheme.		Estim- ated Cost of Scheme.	Grant from Ministry of Health.	Estim- ated Annual Charges.	Period of Loan. (years).	Grant recommended by Committee.	Date approved by County Council.
		Houses.	Inhabitants.						
Clun Rural ..	Wentnor, Norbury and Myndtown	50	190	£3,500	£75	£203 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	30	£250 lump sum	2/5/38
This application has been reconsidered, and an annual contribution for a period of thirty years equal to 15 per cent. of the ascertained annual cost of maintenance, including loan charges (not exceeding £30) was approved by the County Council on 4th February, 1939.									
Ludlow Rural ..	Coreley ..	20	80	£750	Nil.	£59	30	£15 13s. 4d. yearly.	4/2/39
	Hopton Wafers ..	100	400	£3,600	Nil.	£291	25	15 per cent. as- certained annual cost of main- tenance (not exceeding £44).	do.
	Caynham ..	78	300	£2,335	Nil.	£213	25	15 per cent. as- certained annual cost of main- tenance (not exceeding £32).	do.

These grants are in addition to those referred to in previous reports.

From the Annual Reports of District Medical Officers of Health the following quotations have been taken :—

**Atcham Rural.**—" It was necessary to limit and regulate the public supply to Pontesbury Village from May to December."

" The Council continued the cartage of water to Forton Heath (Pimhill parish) until the Pimhill Scheme had been completed and the water put into use in April. It was further found necessary to continue cartage of water to Calcott Lane and Isle Lane, in Bicton parish, throughout the year."

" *Pimhill Scheme.*—This Scheme was completed during the early part of the year. It has proved to be entirely satisfactory."

" *West Atcham Scheme.*—The work of installation continued throughout the year, the two bore holes being completed and tested for yield. The laying of supply mains was begun, and is in an advanced state of progress. The main service reservoir has been completed and work is in progress on the Power and Pump-house at Ford."

" *Public Pumps and Wells.*—The Surveyor reports work of repair carried out in the following :—Bicton, Bayston Hill (The Common) and (Sharpstones Lane), Pontesbury (The Flat) and (Watkin's Well), Atcham, Asterley, Picklescott pillar fountain. Five of the above wells will be superseded by the completion of the West Atcham Scheme."

" There were no special developments during the year with the exception of an extension by the Condovery Estate of its deep well supply to one farm and five cottages at Berriwood Lane. The work included provision of a 'boosting' engine and pump, and storage tank to hold 4,800 gallons, and the laying of the necessary length of delivery pipe, 1,200 yards. This improvement was assisted by grant made by the Council under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, so far as regards the 5 cottages."

**Clun Rural.**—" *Wentnor.*—The only complaint of shortage was at Wentnor, where two public supplies (a pump and a spring well) failed for a period of about three months. Another public spring well, below the village, did not fail. Some 50 per cent. of the private pumps failed, but the remainder afforded sufficient supply for their owners' use, and in some cases were able to supply neighbours."

" *Newcastle.*—There was no shortage except for a brief period of a few days. The Council tried to negotiate for a supplementary supply from a spring, but were unable to agree to terms with the owner. They now have under consideration the question of boring for water."

" *Clun.*—The question of providing a supplementary supply to Clun town was considered, and 5 springs were tested for flow during the summer, but were found to be inadequate. The Council is now considering boring for water."

" *Kempton (Clunbury).*—This scheme was completed during the year, and the spring proved adequate for the needs of the village without having to resort to pumping from the borehole."

" *Brockton and Worthen.*—The water was laid on to the majority of the houses, and supply given as from May. At the end of the year however the mains had not been fully accepted by the Council from the Contractor, and the position is still the same."

" *Hemford (in Hope Ward).*—A scattered group of some six houses has complained of deficient supply. The Council has under consideration the provision of a bore-hole and pump for their supply."

" *Bromlow.*—This is a scattered hamlet in the Hope Ward. The Council owns a spring supply which is piped to 5 or 6 houses at the top of the village. The middle portion is supplied from another spring owned by Lord Bridgeman, and the lower portion, including the School, is supplied by pumps and wells. The School has no proper supply, and water has to be carried from an adjoining farm. Lord Bridgeman has asked the Council to take over his supply and to extend it to Lower Bromlow, including the School. The Council directed that tests as to quantity and purity, be made, both of their own and of Lord Bridgeman's supply. The analysis and bacteriological examination of samples taken from the two supply tanks showed them to be somewhat unsatisfactory. The Council therefore directed that investigations be made as to possible sources of surface pollution, and that search be made for fresh or further springs, provided that Lord Bridgeman paid half the cost. This was agreed to, but work had not begun at the end of the year owing to winter rains."

" *Clunton Coppice.*—As the result of frequent complaints of defective supply, the Council gave directions for two springs to be investigated with a view to the provision of a gravitation supply to a stand-pipe. At the end of the year two springs had been collected, in a wood, and tested as to purity and quantity satisfactorily, and negotiations for acquisition of the springs were proceeding at the end of the year."



**Drayton Rural.**—“ *Ightfield.*—It is proposed to extend this supply (Ightfield) to the village of Moreton Say and Bletchley at an estimated cost of £1,300.”

“ *Moreton Say.*—Moreton Say has to rely on private wells at present, but the Council has agreed to extend the Ightfield supply to include this village, part of Moreton Wood and Bletchley—estimated cost, £1,200. The remainder of the parish will continue to depend on private wells.”

“ *Hinstock.*—Houses connected to public water supply, including new supply (Ightfield), 128 ; Private wells re-constructed or improved, 1 ; Lengths of new water mains laid, 370 yards.”

**Oswestry Rural.**—“ On 2nd June, 1938, an Inquiry by the Ministry of Health was held by Mr. G. Carlyle, M.I.C.E., into the Council's application for putting down a bore-hole alongside the Mardy Reservoir. The Ministry's sanction was obtained and the contract was let to Messrs. Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch.

“ The results of the Bore and Test have been submitted to the Ministry for approval, and when this is obtained work will be put in hand to complete the scheme, viz., Construction of Automatic Electric Borehole Pump. It is proposed to put the barrel of the pump 80ft. below ground. With the pump barrel at this depth it is considered that ample precautions will have been taken to provide water even in great drought.”

“ The Council now have under consideration a scheme for pumping water from this Borehole to supply the Village of Selattyn.”

“ The schemes for supplying Nantmawr, Porthywaen and Llynclys, and Gronwen have been carried out by direct labour.”

“ The Boreholes for Ruyton-xi-Towns and Pentre were commenced in December, 1938.”

“ The Council have instructed the Surveyor and Engineer to prepare schemes for submission to the Ministry for supplies to Morton, Sarn and Moor's Lane, Racecourse.”

“ It has been decided to enlarge the reservoir supplying Trefonen, and measures are being taken to acquire more land in the vicinity of the springs to afford greater protection to the water. Samples indicated that there was some surface contamination.”

“ The unsatisfactory condition of the water supplying Selattyn has frequently been referred to during the year, and it is very desirable that some alternative supply should be found.”

**Shifnal Rural.**—“ During the year a Ministry of Health Enquiry was held, to consider the extension of the existing Water Scheme to the Tong and Stirchley areas. As a result of the enquiry the work is expected to start shortly, and the above-mentioned districts should benefit greatly from the improved conditions.”

“ Owing to surface contamination, the spring supply at Beckbury has had to be protected, and steps have been taken to prevent gravitation of water into the chamber when the supply is collected.”

**Wellington Rural.**—“ Attention has been paid to the water supplies at Admaston, where additional services have been provided with extension of mains.”

“ *New Works.*—The village of New Works has no satisfactory water supply, but a joint scheme with the Wenlock Borough is in preparation.”

“ *Wrockwardine.*—The supply at Rushmoor Lane is unsatisfactory, but is receiving attention.”

“ 16 boreholes have been provided in various villages. These are primarily intended to serve the needs of Council houses.”

**Wem Rural.**—“ The wells at Broughall and Sandy Bank Council Houses, owing to pollution, were bored to a depth of 39 and 100 feet respectively, and fresh water supply obtained, and the old wells filled in.

“ Five new bores were put down to supply water to the Council's New Housing Schemes.

“ Wells and Pumps were repaired at Spring Hill, Ash and Whixall.”

**Bridgnorth Borough.**—“ *River Severn Supply.*—The Booster Pumps in the Westgate have been installed, and are now in good working order. 340 yards of new mains were laid in the year.”

“ *Oldbury Wells Spring.*—The flow of water has remained steady throughout the year, but the supply to the higher parts of the town is not satisfactory.”

“ *Quatford.*—The approval of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to a scheme for supplying water by an extension of the town mains as far as the bottom of Quatford Bank.”

“ *Oldbury and Cross Houses.*—Projects for supplying these parts of the Borough with a piped system were under consideration at the end of the year.”

**Bishop's Castle Borough.**—“ The Council is still engaged in determining what action shall be taken for increasing and conserving the supply. During the year, at the instance of the Minister of Health, further remedial work in connection with the existing 4-inch gravitational main, from Maesgwyn intakes to the Service tank at The Cabin, was undertaken. This work consisted in some replacements of sections, improving bends and gradients, searching for and removing obstructions, and replacing aircocks with auto-



matic air valves. The work was begun in October and completed in March of this year. The completion of this work has not shown the desired increase of supply, and the Council has now to make further proposals, for augmentation, to the Ministry. The alternatives appear to be : (1) the laying of a new gravitational main and the construction of a large storage reservoir above the town, to conserve all available surplus of the supply ; or (2) to seek for a supply in water bearing strata below the town and to pump water to supplement the existing supply. In this connection the Council consulted Professor Boulton of Birmingham University, who visited in February and inspected a private well and boring some 96 feet deep, from which an artesian supply is obtained. Professor Boulton was of opinion that the prospect warranted making a pumping test and taking an analysis of this supply."

" Other work carried out by the Council included installing a new oil engine and pump at Maesgwyn, replacing the old pumping plant, and the fixing of 18 water meters on non-domestic supplies."

**Church Stretton Urban.**—" Renewal of water mains, to the extent of 1,763 yards, was carried out in Watling Street (South) and Sandford Avenue. Asbestos-cement pressure pipes of 4-inch internal diameter were used to replace 3-inch cast iron pipes, which had become badly incrustated internally."

**Dawley Urban.**—" New lengths of water main have been laid down at Doseley Road and Ardern Avenue."

**Ludlow M.B.**—" Thirteen additional houses were connected to the existing supply and 533 yards of new main laid for the purpose."

**Oakengates Urban.**—" This is in part supplied by the Authority's own water undertaking and partly by the Wenlock District Council who transmit the water by way of Dawley U.D.C. The local supply has given rise to some slight difficulty in the year owing to faulty reservoir and what may be due to inadequate water pressure. The districts of St. George's and Snedshill have been primarily affected—a good head of water not always being available. A new reservoir is required of more adequate capacity."

**Shrewsbury M.B.**—" There was an unexpected finding in connection with the Conduit Water supply during the early part of 1938, when the Laboratory Assistant at Shelton reported the presence of bacillus coli following an examination of conduit water. Samples were forwarded to the Birmingham University laboratory for examination, and the presence of B. Coli was confirmed. The Birmingham opinion was that the particular type of B. Coli found was not significant of sewage or manurial pollution, but that the presence of streptococci was a disturbing factor. The trouble persisted, and a careful survey of potential sources of contamination was made by the Medical Officer, the Professor of Bacteriology from Birmingham University and the Water Engineer. As a result, the Council eventually decided to have a permanent chlorinating set installed at the Conduit Head."

**Wenlock Borough.**—" This Harrington pumping scheme supplies, besides the two Wards in the Borough, Dawley U.D., and parts of Oakengates U.D., and of Wellington R.D. Increasing demands have led to the Council obtaining sanction to a loan for a new bore and pumping plant, now in progress, at Beckbury at some half mile distance from the Harrington Works."

" The men engaged in the management of the pumping plant have been medically examined, and precautionary instructions have been given for safeguarding the water against human infection.

" In Madeley Ward 210 yards of new main were laid in Victoria and Bridle Roads and various properties supplied.

" Some 1,200 feet of new service pipe was laid at Coalbrookdale.

" The large number of house services laid at Madeley has led to the removal of many of the old street conduits as not now required.

"At Broseley a 3-inch main has been extended, to supply 50 new Council Houses on the Birch Meadow Housing Estate. In the Jackfield area of the Ward the supply was laid on to four new bungalows, and many defective old service pipes were replaced.

" Some 230 feet of new service pipe were laid in the adjoining Benthall parish in Barrow Ward."

" *Wenlock Ward.*—The supply from the Station Field Well, and the Abbey Park springs, was constant. Bacteriological analysis of the water from each source was made in June and the report was satisfactory. A sample taken at the same time from the storage reservoir to which the water is pumped showed a higher bacterial count and indicated some slight coliform contamination which was, in the analyst's opinion, of vegetable origin. The reservoir should, in my opinion, be cleaned out and it should also be fenced round to prevent the approach of cattle. It is covered, and grassed over."



*“Barrow Ward.*—The supply to Little Wenlock Village has been under consideration, and the question of the acquisition by the Council of the spring, pumping plant and supply main, from the small local Company, is now being considered.

“The question of a joint scheme for supply to the small collection of houses at New Works is also under consideration by the Barrow Sanitary Committee and by Wellington R.D.C., part of the area being in Little Wenlock parish and part in Wellington Rural parish. The area is very badly deficient in water supply, and its improvement has long been debated.”

### RIVER POLLUTION.

With the exception of the north-west corner of the County, the whole of Shropshire drains into the Severn Watershed. The Annual Survey of the River Severn, which is reported on below, shows that the powers of self purification in the Severn itself are such that it is able to oxidize rapidly the organic matter with which it is at certain points polluted.

*River Rea and Minsterley Brook.*—No further complaints have been received regarding the pollution of these streams.

The Atcham Rural District Council were asked in 1937 to give serious consideration to the question of the provision of a sewage disposal scheme for the Village of Minsterley, but so far no action has been taken.

*Tetchill Brook.*—The Brook was inspected on several occasions throughout the year, and no evidence of pollution was discovered.

*River Severn.*—Twice a year an investigation is made of the state of the water of the River Severn by samples taken at selected points. On other occasions inspections are made if a complaint is received or attention is otherwise drawn to circumstances to which exception may be taken.

Below is a summary of the Report of the Survey of the River Severn carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

“In conjunction with the other Local Authorities in the Severn Watershed a Hydrographical Survey of the River was made in July and October, 1938. At the time of the July Survey the river was at about its normal summer level and was subsiding after a recent freshet, but in October the level was higher.

“At each survey samples were taken from the river at Port Hill, Shrewsbury, the Rea Brook at its junction with the Severn, the Shrewsbury Sewage Farm outfall, Atcham Bridge, the River Tern at its junction with the Severn, Buildwas Bridge, The Free Bridge, Ironbridge, Coalport Bridge and below Bridgnorth Bridge. In the October survey a sample was taken from the river approximately one mile from the Shropshire—Worcestershire boundary.

“The conclusions formed by the Ministry were that, in July, there was a considerable improvement in the condition of the river below Shrewsbury compared with the conditions existing there at the time of the previous survey, and at all the other sampling stations, except Buildwas, the water was well oxygenated. The reason for the low value of 51 per cent. for the percentage saturation of dissolved oxygen at that point was not apparent, as the condition of the river had been satisfactory there at the time of previous surveys.

“At the time of the October survey, the water was apparently supersaturated with dissolved oxygen at most of the sampling positions, and although the river was free from serious pollution the conditions prevailing at the time of the survey were hardly those usually associated with supersaturation of dissolved oxygen. The additional sample taken at Alveley gave a particularly high value for dissolved oxygen concentration, which suggested that the apparent lowering of the dissolved oxygen content of the water on entering Worcestershire was not caused, as had been suggested, by the untreated Bridgnorth sewage which enters the river about five miles from the County boundary.”

**Atcham Rural.**—“*Minsterley Brook and River Rea.*—Regular inspections of these streams was continued, and though some pollution of the Brook was generally to be seen, its condition during the year was only twice observed to be in a seriously foul condition; in June and November respectively. Since the close of the year conditions have deteriorated, and the Council has the matter under consideration at present with a view to further action.”

**Wem Rural.**—“Pollution of a stream was observed at Falls owing to insufficient sewage disposal arrangements at three farms in the district. The matter was taken up and the cleansing of the stream has been improved.”



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

The Table on page 63 gives particulars of the schemes for sewage disposal in respect of which grants have been made or promised by the County Council from January, 1938, up to February, 1939.

The following are the particulars of the schemes towards the cost of which grants have been promised during the year :—

**Ludlow R.D. Council.**—*Cleobury Mortimer.*—Cleobury Mortimer is without a proper sewage scheme and as a result the Pudding Brook is in an unsavoury condition. The Ludlow Rural District Council engaged a civil engineer to prepare plans for a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme, and subsequently submitted details concerning two alternative sites for the sewage disposal works, the cost of which would be approximately £6,250. The County Council has promised to contribute 15 per cent. of the actual net capital cost not exceeding £937.

**Oswestry R.D. Council.**—*Weston Rhyn Sewage Scheme.*—New sewage disposal works are to be erected on the Denbighshire bank of the River Ceiriog, and the cost is to be borne proportionately by the Oswestry and the Ceiriog Rural District Councils, the latter having expressed a wish to drain a portion of Chirk to this point. In addition it is proposed to extend the present system somewhat to include the area of Chirk Bank, which at present has no sewerage system. The proportion of the cost of the scheme to be borne by the Oswestry Rural District Council amounts to £13,500, and the County Council has promised to contribute 15 per cent. of the actual net capital cost not exceeding £2,025.

**Wellington R.D. Council.**—*Donnington and Muxton.*—The object of this scheme is to deal with the sewage from the villages of Donnington and Muxton. The majority of the population to be served is concentrated in the village of Donnington, where the local Council has built a housing estate in connection with its slum clearance policy. The proposed outfall works are to be constructed on the north side of the railway about a quarter of a mile west of Donnington railway station. The estimated cost of the scheme is £18,460, and the County Council has promised to contribute 20 per cent. of the actual net capital cost not exceeding £3,692.

**Dawley Urban District Council.**—*Dawley Sewage Disposal Scheme.*—A sewage disposal scheme for Dawley was first prepared in 1910, but the work was not proceeded with for financial reasons. Between 1910 and 1931, however, about five miles of the sewers were laid and paid for out of revenue. These sewers, together with recent extensions, drain a considerable portion of the district, but discharge into water courses at several points, causing pollution of the streams and insanitary conditions. Building development has since taken place and it has been found necessary to lay certain sewers which were included in a scheme prepared in 1931 but which was not proceeded with. Further sewers are to be laid, and as the District falls into two drainage areas, separate sewage disposal works will be necessary. The scheme is estimated to cost £41,000, and the County Council have decided to contribute 20 per cent. of the actual net capital cost, not exceeding £8,200.

**Wenlock M.B. Council.**—*Broseley.*—The proposed sewerage and sewage disposal scheme which is estimated to cost £8,800, does not cover the whole of the Broseley area, as three schemes would be required for that purpose owing to the conformation of the ground. The cost of three schemes at the present time would be more than the local authority could bear, and therefore only the southern portion of Broseley itself is being dealt with. The sewage from the Benthall side of the hill is still being allowed to discharge into the Benthall Brook. The area remaining undealt with will, of course, necessitate another scheme in the future. The present scheme will provide immediately for 1,720 persons, and will also make provision for the local authority's proposed housing scheme of 80 houses, and also for the 28 houses already erected by that Council. The County Council has promised to contribute 15 per cent. of the actual net capital cost, not exceeding £1,320.



# SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

Grants authorised by the County Council under sec. 57, Local Government Act, 1929, and sec. 307, Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

District Council.	Scheme.	Scope of Scheme.		Estim- ated Cost of Scheme.	Grant from Ministry of Health.	Estim- ated Annual Charges.	Period of Loan. (years).	Grant recommended by Committee.	Date approved by County Council.
		Houses.	Approximate No. of Inhabitants.						
Dawley Urban	.. Dawley ..	1535	5117	£41,000	Nil.	£2,640	Part 30 " 15	20 per cent. actual net cap- ital cost (not exceeding £8,200).	4/2/39.
Oswestry Rural	.. Weston Rhyn ..	314	1256	£13,500	Nil.	£964	30	15 per cent. actual net cap- ital cost (not exceeding £2,025).	do.
Wellington Rural	.. Donnington and Muxton.	388	1552	£18,460	Nil.	£1,128	Part 60 " 30 " 15	20 per cent. actual net cap- ital cost (not exceeding £3,692).	do.
Wenlock Borough	.. Broseley ..	540	2200	£8,800	Nil.	£685	30	15 per cent. actual net cap- ital cost (not exceeding £1,320).	do.
Ludlow Rural	.. Cleobury Mortimer	242	968	£6,250	Nil.	£392	30	15 per cent. actual net cap- ital cost (not exceeding £937).	do.

From the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health the following quotations have been taken :—

**Atcham Rural.**—“As regards house drainage, the drainage of 38 houses was reconstructed under the supervision of the Surveyor, or the Sanitary Inspector.”

**Ludlow Rural.**—“*Drainage and Sewerage.*—No further progress has been made with the Cleobury Mortimer Sewage Scheme, which is very necessary if the town is to grow and develop. A Canning Factory has been recently introduced into the town and new houses have to make their own arrangements for disposal of sewerage. The scheme could be carried out for a reasonable sum and would be of great benefit.”

**Shifnal Rural.**—“The two principal Sewerage Schemes in the district, at Albrighton and Shifnal, have been under the consideration of the Council for improvements and extension. In the case of the former, the sprinklers have had to receive attention and new media supplied. The whole plant for Albrighton has had to undergo considerable reconstruction to meet the needs of this rapidly expanding district.

“The Shifnal Disposal Works have experienced difficulty with the drainage from the filter beds. This is being taken in hand by the Consulting Engineer, and improvements are to be expected.”

**Wellington Rural.**—“The Ketley scheme has been completed and houses are being connected to new sewers. This system is worked on a combined scheme—the disposal works being situated on the existing Hadley Sewage Farm. The works comprise sedimentative tanks and land treatment. Lawley Works are now completed; these consist of sedimentative tanks and percolating filters. Donnington Works—These are rapidly nearing completion. In the course of construction it was found necessary to meet the needs of the district by the construction of a temporary lagoon system, which has functioned well. These works have necessitated the laying of some 5,000 yards of sewer-line in the Donnington, Muxton, Donnington Wood and Ketley areas.”

**Wem Rural.**—“A new 6-inch sewer and surface water drain was laid in Shrewsbury Street, Prees, and I insisted on the County Council trapping all drain openings. Further arrangements were made to lay 64 yards of new sewer to replace an old one at Edgebolton, and this work has been completed.”

**Bridgnorth Borough.**—“340 yards of new sewer were laid in the year to serve the needs of the new houses in Victoria Road and Kidderminster Road.”

“A report on the Northgate Sewage plant states that this plant and sewer are now overloaded by the greater flow of sewage, the result of the number of new houses draining into it.”

**Church Stretton Urban.**—“The Council has under consideration the question of sewerage of the villages of All Stretton and Little Stretton, and of modernising the existing disposal works dealing with the sewage from Church Stretton. Major Waters, Consulting Civil Engineer, of Birmingham, has been instructed to furnish a report and approximate estimate of the cost.

“In this connection a special inspection of the drainage and general sanitary arrangements within the All Stretton Ward, including two houses in the Carding Mill Valley and within the Little Stretton Ward, was made during the year by the Surveyor.

“Although the porous gravel sub-soil appears to have absorbed the sewage indefinitely, and any evidence of nuisance is exceptional, the survey has shown clearly the desirability of a system of sewerage and sewage disposal.”

**Dawley Urban.**—“The general Sewage Scheme for the district prepared by Messrs. Wilcox, Raikes and Marshall is with the Ministry of Health, awaiting their sanction to the necessary loan.”

**Ludlow Borough.**—“Fifteen additional houses were connected with the public sewers during the year, and 180 yards of new sewer laid to connect new houses with the sewers.”

**Oswestry Borough.**—“On the Llwyn Farm Estate provision has been made for the sewerage of a further 30 houses, and on the Broomhall Estate permission has been granted for the connecting of 20 houses outside the Borough.”

**Wenlock Borough.**—“*Drainage and Sewerage.*—The new sewerage works at Broseley, necessitated by the Council's new Housing Estate Scheme, was nearing completion at the end of the year. This system will also provide for efficient treatment of the sewage from the old sewers of the eastern half of the town, and will enable progress to be made in the conversion of privies to W.C.'s in that area.”

“In *Madeley Ward* 46 properties were provided with new drainage and W.C.'s connected to the new sewerage schemes. The Sanitary Inspector has been active and very successful in securing improvements which have been made possible by these schemes, 191 new house drainage systems having been installed, under his representations and supervision, in the past two years.”



## MISCELLANEOUS SANITARY MATTERS.

Besides carrying out a large number of inspections of the farm premises of applicants for licences to produce designated milk and periodical re-inspections of those existing licence holders (previously mentioned in the Milk and Dairies Section of this Report), the County Sanitary Inspector has investigated and reported upon the following :—

Sewage disposal works.. .. .	12
Proposed and existing water supplies .. .. .	14
Housing complaints .. .. .	8
Pollution of water courses .. .. .	19
Refuse tips .. .. .	4
Insanitary pigsties .. .. .	2
Water supply and sewage disposal scheme for new school	1

He visited and made special inspections of a Creamery, a Knacker's yard, and a Slaughterhouse, attended two Ministry of Health Inquiries into proposed water schemes and carried out the River Severn Survey.

Subjects of importance from the health point of view are briefly touched upon in the following references taken from the Annual Reports of District Medical Officers of Health :—

**Atcham Rural.**—“ *Closet Accommodation.*—Seventeen old privies were converted to water closets, and 56 to pail closets, including those of all houses dealt with under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.”

“ *Public Cleansing.*—The Council's scheme for public scavenging was extended in April, 1938, to cover the whole District. The work is carried out under the Surveyor's supervision, by the Council's motor lorry, supplemented when necessary by a hired lorry. The collection was fortnightly, and 10 tips are in use in various parts of the District.”

**Oswestry Rural.**—“ *Scavenging.*—Refuse is removed from the parishes of Weston Rhyn, St. Martin's, Selattyn, Whittington, Oswestry Rural and Llanymynech, and other parishes appear to be in as much need of this service as some already scavenged.”

**Shifnal Rural.**—“ *Public Cleansing.*—Regular collections are made in the Albrighton and Shifnal Districts, and refuse is deposited in suitable dumps. The use of sanitary dustbins is being advocated.”

**Wellington Rural.**—“ *Mortuary.*—The Ministry of Health have approved the proposed Mortuary at Newport, which will be held jointly by the Local Authority and Newport U.D.C. to serve the east side of the district. A similar provision is under consideration and negotiations are being carried through between the Authority and the Wellington U.D.C. with a view to providing a joint Mortuary at Wellington.”

**Oswestry Borough.**—“ *Swimming Baths.*—A scheme for the construction of new covered Swimming Baths and Slipper Baths has been approved by the Council. The scheme provides for a main pool 100 ft. by 35 ft., with a learners' pool 35ft. by 20ft. Purification and filtration plant is also included. This scheme has been submitted to the National Fitness Council by whom a substantial grant has been promised towards the cost. The existing swimming baths will be converted into a permanent Gymnasium and Physical Training Centre.”





TABLE I.  
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP, 1938.—URBAN DISTRICTS.

Causes of Death.	Bishop's Castle M.B. 04		Bridgnorth M.B. 05		Church Stretton U.D. 06		Dawley U.D. 07		Ellesmere U.D. 14		Ludlow M.B. 15		Market Drayton U.D. 35		Newport U.D. 16		Oakengates U.D. 17		Oswestry M.B. 24		Shrewsbury M.B. 02		Wellington U.D. 25		Wem U.D. 26		Wenlock M.B. 27		Whitchurch U.D. 34		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	7	7	46	44	18	21	33	30	19	20	38	32	40	33	26	19	65	64	61	70	253	241	66	49	15	9	101	90	43	35	831	764	
1 Typhoid fever, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2 Measles .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
3 Scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4 Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
5 Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	
6 Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	
7 Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	4	1	..	15	13	
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
9 Respiratory tuberculosis	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
10 Other tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	4	4	3	2	4	1	..	..	3	5	..	3	20	24	
11 Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	6	
12 General paralysis of insane, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
13 Cancer .. .. .	2	3	4	7	4	3	4	3	2	3	8	7	11	2	8	3	1	5	1	15	15	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	
14 Diabetes .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	44	42	7	9	1	2	14	9	2	6	130	119	
15 Cerebral haemorrhage ..	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	1	2	4	1	2	4	3	4	10	20	33	7	2	..	..	9	10	2	3	56	75	
16 Heart Disease .. .. .	1	3	4	10	7	7	5	5	8	5	6	3	8	12	6	6	9	10	16	18	69	64	17	12	5	4	24	20	20	7	205	186	
17 Aneurysm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
18 Other circulatory .. ..	..	..	6	3	3	3	1	6	..	1	3	3	1	..	5	1	3	12	..	4	8	10	1	3	1	..	6	4	2	3	40	53	
19 Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	2	..	8	4	1	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	30	13	
20 Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	10	5	2	3	11	7	4	1	..	..	5	1	2	..	40	25	
21 Other respiratory .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	
22 Peptic ulcer .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	3	
23 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
24 Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
25 Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	9	4	
26 Other liver diseases ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
27 Other digestive .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	7	..
28 Nephritis .. .. .	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	6	7	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	16	15	
29 Puerperal sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	19	19	
30 Other puerperal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
31 Congenital, etc. .. ..	..	..																															





TABLE I.  
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP, 1938.—RURAL DISTRICTS.

Causes of Death.	Atcham R.D. 08		Bridgnorth R.D. 09		Clun R.D. 38		Drayton R.D. 39		Ellesmere R.D. 48		Ludlow R.D. 49		Oswestry R.D. 59		Shifnal R.D. 68		Wellington R.D. 78		Wem R.D. 79		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	111	103	62	76	64	63	54	49	36	50	74	71	115	101	52	56	106	104	66	62	740	735
1 Typhoid fever, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
2 Measles .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
4 Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5 Diphtheria .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	2
6 Influenza .. .. .	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	..	11	11
7 Encephalitis lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8 Cerebro-spinal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Respiratory Tuberculosis .. ..	3	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	2	2	..	..	..	1	16	11
10 Other tuberculosis .. .. .	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5
11 Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12 General paralysis of insane, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1
13 Cancer .. .. .	14	18	7	15	10	4	7	6	6	7	9	9	14	17	6	12	11	22	10	6	94	116
14 Diabetes .. .. .	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	3	4	14
15 Cerebral haemorrhage .. ..	4	11	3	9	3	11	3	5	2	4	10	9	7	6	4	3	9	15	1	2	46	75
16 Heart Disease .. .. .	31	22	21	14	16	15	13	20	9	14	20	15	41	36	18	11	28	26	21	23	218	196
17 Aneurysm .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
18 Other circulatory .. .. .	7	4	5	7	1	5	2	..	2	3	9	7	8	5	3	7	8	7	2	2	47	47
19 Bronchitis .. .. .	1	5	3	4	4	2	3	4	..	2	5	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	24	28
20 Pneumonia .. .. .	2	4	2	3	4	6	3	3	2	3	..	1	3	2	3	2	10	6	1	2	30	32
21 Other respiratory .. .. .	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	7	6
22 Peptic ulcer .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	7	4
23 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24 Appendicitis .. .. .	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
25 Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	2
26 Other liver diseases .. .. .	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	7
27 Other digestive .. .. .	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	4	2	1	14	11
28 Nephritis .. .. .	..	6	1	..	2	3	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	5	4	2	4	4	16	25
29 Puerperal sepsis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
30 Other puerperal .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
31 Congenital, etc. .. .. .	4	4	2	10	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	5	4	4	2	4	2	3	3	28	28
32 Senility .. .. .	6	4	1	1	6	3	1	..	3	3	3	5	1	2	..	..	4	5	..	2	25	25
33 Suicide .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	4	5	3	..	11	5
34 Other violence .. .. .	8	1	3	..	2	1	6	1	3	1	2	3	8	..	1	1	8	1	4	1	45	10
35 Other defined causes .. ..	11	9	4	5	5	9	9	5	4	1	2	9	3	7	2	3	5	5	8	5	53	58
36 Ill-defined causes .. .. .	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	4
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):																						
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polioencephalitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deaths of infants under 1 year:																						
Total .. .. .	9	4	2	12	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	3	6	6	5	4	10	3	5	5	49	43
Legitimate .. .. .	9	4	2	12	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	2	6	6	5	4	10	3	5	5	49	42
Illegitimate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
LIVE BIRTHS:																						
Total .. .. .	151	142	93	99	59	63	56	56	68	58	74	88	122	108	80	72	133	139	58	96	894	921
Legitimate .. .. .	141	136	91	97	55	58	56	48	66	55	67	85	119	106	76	70	130	136	55	90	856	881
Illegitimate .. .. .	10	6	2	2	4	5	..	8	2	3	7	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	6	38	40
STILL-BIRTHS:																						
Total .. .. .	6	6	7	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	5	5	3	..	2	6	3	6	41	34
Legitimate .. .. .	4	4	7	2	5	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	5	3	..	2	5	2	4	36	28
Illegitimate .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	6
POPULATION .. .. .	18,380		11,830		9,812		8,435		6,894		13,510		15,460		7,659		15,950		10,270		118,200	
DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 .. .. .	11.6		11.7		12.9		12.2		12.5		10.7		14.0		14.1		13.2		12.4		12.5	
BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 .. .. .	15.9		16.2		12.4		13.3		18.3		11.9		14.9		19.8		17.0		14.9		15.3	
C.F. .. .. .	.84		.90		.83		.83		.87		.87		.90		.84		.88		.86		.86	

NOTE.—C.F.—Comparability factor for adjusting death-rates in order to make them comparable.





CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.												AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.											
		All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All Causes .. ..	M. F.	831 764	54 26	9 3	7 12	22 13	21 18	27 17	41 28	58 60	142 91	230 200	220 296	740 735	49 43	11 3	10 7	14 14	22 10	17 19	36 27	51 58	97 111	179 183	254 260
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	M. F.	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2 Measles .. ..	M. F.	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3 Scarlet Fever .. ..	M. F.	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4 Whooping Cough .. ..	M. F.	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5 Diphtheria .. ..	M. F.	7 4	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	4 3	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 2	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 1	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6 Influenza .. ..	M. F.	15 13	1 1	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	4 4	2 3	5 3	11 11	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 4	3 2	2 4	2 4
7 Encephalitis lethargica .. ..	M. F.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	M. F.	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. ..	M. F.	20 24	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 5	5 5	2 7	5 2	2 4	4 2	2 3	.. ..	16 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 4	7 ..	2 4	3 2	1 1	.. ..
10 Other tuberculous diseases .. ..	M. F.	4 6	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 5	1 ..	.. ..	2 2	.. 1	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
11 Syphilis .. ..	M. F.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis .. ..	M. F.	6 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	4 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
13 Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	M. F.	130 119	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 8	15 20	38 22	43 40	28 29	94 116	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 8	5 15	22 28	34 33	30 29
14 Diabetes .. ..	M. F.	7 14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 2	.. ..	1 3	4 8	1 1	4 14	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. 1	.. 2	1 4	2 4	1 4	4 4
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. .. ..	M. F.	56 75	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17 9	22 22	17 37	46 75	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 4	2 6	6 12	14 27	21 34
16 Heart disease .. ..	M. F.	205 186	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	2 ..	6 2	11 10	36 15	74 60	76 97	218 196	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	1 ..	2 ..	13 13	27 27	59 60	114 92	
17 Aneurysm .. ..	M. F.	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1
18 Other circulatory diseases .. ..	M. F.	40 53	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	7 6	15 13	17 33	47 47	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 1	5 9	22 13	17 24	
19 Bronchitis .. ..	M. F.	30 13	2 ..	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	8 ..	13 12	24 28	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	3 ..	5 4	11 24
20 Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	M. F.	40 25	6 1	1 1	.. 3	1 1	2 ..	3 3	7 1	5 1	1 5	7 6	7 3	30 32	7 8	3 1	2 2	.. ..	1 ..	4 1	3 2	1 5	6 6	3 2	3 2
21 Other respiratory diseases .. ..	M. F.	7 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	4 1	.. 4	7 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 3	2 2
22 Peptic ulcer .. ..	M. F.	12 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	4 1	1 ..	4 ..	1 2	7 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	2 1	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..
23 Diarrhoea, etc. .. ..	M. F.	4 6	.. 2	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. 1	2 2	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 1	1 1
24 Appendicitis .. ..	M. F.	9 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 1	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 2	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
25 Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	M. F.	2 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	1 ..	3 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 1	1 1	1 1
26 Other diseases of liver, etc. .. ..	M. F.	2 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 3	3 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3	2 2	2 2
27 Other digestive diseases .. ..	M. F.	12 12	1 ..	2 ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. 2	.. 1	1 1	.. ..	2 1	6 5	.. 1	13 9	1 ..	1 ..	1 1	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	1 1	2 7	4 2	4 2
28 Acute and chronic nephritis .. ..	M. F.	19 19	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 3	6 4	2 8	6 3	16 25	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	.. 1	1 ..	1 7	5 7	6 6	6 6
29 Puerperal sepsis .. ..	F.	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
30 Other puerperal causes .. ..	F.	3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc. .. ..	M. F.	40 15	.. 15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28 28	28 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
32 Senility .. ..	M. F.	34 49	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 5	28 44	25 25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	2 4	22 21
33 Suicide .. ..	M. F.	12 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	3 7	3 1	4 1	.. ..	11 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	4 2	2 1	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..
34 Other violence .. ..	M. F.	39 22	1 1	1 ..	1 3	4 2	8 1	7 ..	3 ..	7 ..	.. 2	3 4	4 9	45 10	1 2	1 ..	1 ..	4 2	10 1	7 1	6 1	2 ..	5 1	3 2	8 8
35 Other defined diseases .. ..	M. F.	67 70	.. 5	2 1	2 ..	3 2	3 4	2 4	4 6	6 7	10 11	20 17	15 13	53 58	7 4	2 1	1 ..	3 3	3 2	1 3	3 3	6 9	12 13	16 13	8 8
36 Causes ill-defined, or unknown .. ..	M. F.	2 3	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	1 1	7 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	1 ..	1 2	4 1	4 1

SPECIAL CAUSES INCLUDED IN No. 35 ABOVE.

Polioencephalitis .. ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
-------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----

